

DAILY REPORT

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U.S.-USSR MISSILE TALKS RESUME IN GENEVA

OW171622 Beijing XINHUA in English 1605 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Geneva, May 17 (XINHUA) -- The United States and the Soviet Union resumed talks here today on reducing medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe with their positions still obviously far apart from each other.

Chief U.S. negotiator Paul Nitze and his Soviet counterpart Yuli Kvitsinskiy started their new session this morning without making any public statement to reporters. However, on his arrival May 14, Kvitsinskiy accused the U.S. of blocking the 18-month-old talks and trying to impose unilateral disarmament on Moscow.

Upon his return here the next day, Nitze counter-charged the Soviet Union with placing "unacceptable conditions" by demanding the inclusion into the talks the independent nuclear arsenals of Britain and France. Nitze said he will formally table President Reagan's "interim solution" proposal to the Russians. According to this proposal made in March, the U.S. would drastically reduce the number of missiles it plans to deploy in Europe in exchange for cuts by the Soviet Union of the warheads of its land-based missiles already placed in Europe and other parts of the world to the same level of the United States. Nitze stated that Reagan's proposal offered a chance of progress for the deadlocked negotiations.

Earlier this month, Soviet leader Yuri Andropov replied with a counter offer to count nuclear warheads as well as launchers in reaching a balance. But he repeated his demand for bringing into the Geneva negotiations the British and French nuclear weapons. Kvitsinskiy described the Soviet offer as completely reasonable and rejected the U.S. stand as unacceptable.

Observers here believe that all proposals either by the U.S. or the Soviet Union have been designed to place restrictions on each other and this was why no real progress has emerged from the negotiations. People are also skeptical that the new round of talks could break the deadlock.

JINGJI RIBAO VIEWS U.S. GRAIN SALES TO USSR

HK171244 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 10 May 83 p 4

[Report: "Contradictions Between the United States and Soviet Union Over Grain Sales"]

[Text] U.S. President Ronald Reagan declared not long ago that the United States is willing to negotiate a new long-term agreement on grain sales to the Soviet Union. This is the second major concession on U.S. grain sales to the USSR made by Reagan during his presidency.

The two major concessions made by Reagan toward the Soviet Union on grain sales reflects the current agricultural problems that the United States is facing.

Because of the present worldwide economic recession and fierce competition among agricultural-product exporting countries, the export value of U.S. agricultural products dropped by 11 percent last year. In addition, the U.S. Department of Agriculture projected that the agricultural-product export value will further drop by about 8 percent this year.

Although the United States has reaped bumper harvests in recent years, its export value has dropped year by year, resulting in a substantial increase in surplus grain.

As of 1 April, the surplus of American corn was 6.36 billion bushels, an increase of 25 percent over last year. The surplus of American wheat was 1.87 bushels, an increase of 20 percent over the same period last year. According to THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, approximately 40 percent of the corn reaped last year will be left unused when the autumn harvest begins this year. The amount of unused surplus corn is equivalent almost to half of the average demand for the year. The estimated figure for wheat surplus is even higher. The figure is expected to reach 66 percent of the average demand for the year on 1 June.

As grain is left unsold, the farmers' income decreases, resulting in a large number of farm owners falling heavily in debt. Last year alone, more than 100,000 farm owners were forced to sell their farmland and give up agriculture. This is the major reason why the U.S. Government wants so anxiously to sell its grain.

In view of the American anxiety to sell its grain, the Soviet Union has substantially decreased its grain import from the United States. In 1979, the Soviet Union imported over 6 percent of its total grain import from the United States, while last year the percentage of imported American grain only accounted for (2) percent of its total grain import. According to the present agreement, the Soviet Union must purchase 6 million tons of grain per annum from the United States and may purchase an additional 2 million tons of grain per annum without the consent of the U.S. Government. On 15 October last year, the U.S. Government announced that the United States could supply a further 15 million tons of grain to the Soviet Union, besides the 8 million tons mentioned above. However, the Soviet Union has only purchased 3 million tons of wheat and 3.05 million tons of corn in this sales year. The purchase figures slightly exceeded the minimum mandatory amount of purchase. Even though the Soviet Union will purchase more in the future, it most probably will fall short of American expectations.

Reagan informed the Soviet Union of the willingness of the United States to conclude a new grain sales agreement 2 weeks before he made the decision public. But the Soviet Union has not yet replied. It appears that the economic concession made by Reagan possibly may fail to bring greater profit to the United States.

PRC REELECTED UNICEF EXECUTIVE BOARD MEMBER

OW180149 Beijing XINHUA in English 0137 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] United Nations, May 17 (XINHUA) -- China was reelected as a member of the executive board of United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) at a meeting of the economic and social council today.

Together with China, Australia, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Finland, Federal Germany, Lesotho, Thailand and Yugoslavia were also elected to UNICEF's 41-member executive board, serving a three-year term that begins on August 1.

The election rules require that two new members should come from the Asian states. China, Thailand and Vietnam declared candidates for the two seats. By secret ballot, China gained 47 votes, Thailand, 43, and Vietnam 11. China and Thailand received the required majority of 27 votes.

HU QILI MEETS DPRK CULTURAL DELEGATION

OW171241 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 17 (XINHUA) -- Hu Qili, member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the visiting Korean Government cultural delegation at Zhongnanhai here.

It is led by Yi Chang-son, minister of culture and art, with O Mun-han, vice-chairman of the committee for foreign cultural relations, as its deputy leader. Present on the occasion were Zhu Muzhi and Lu Zhixian, minister and vice-minister of culture. Chon Myong-su, Korean ambassador to China, was also present.

CULTURAL EXCHANGE PROGRAM WITH DPRK SIGNED

OW171247 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 17 (XINHUA) -- A cultural exchange program between the Chinese and Korean Governments for the period 1983-1984 was signed here this afternoon.

Zhu Muzhi, Chinese minister of culture, and Yi Chang-son, leader of the Korean Government cultural delegation and minister of culture and art, signed the program on behalf of their respective governments. It is learned that the new program envisages a big increase in exchange items than the previous one and areas of cooperation will also be expanded. After the signing ceremony, the Chinese Ministry of Culture hosted a cocktail party in honor of the Korean delegation.

This morning the delegation visited the China Institute of Traditional Operas and attended a welcome gathering jointly held by teachers and students from the institute and the Beijing Dance Institute. Students of the two institutes entertained the guests with a performance of dance and Beijing opera.

YANG DI FETES NODONG SINMUN DELEGATION 15 MAY

OW170905 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] According to JIEFANG RIBAO, Yang Di, member of the CPC Central Committee and secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee, met with and feted the NODONG SINMUN delegation headed by (Choe Hui-nam), deputy editor in chief of the paper, at the (Xinguo) Guesthouse on the evening of 15 May.

XINHUA DIRECTOR GENERAL FETES KCNA DELEGATION

OW171435 Beijing XINHUA in English 1422 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 17 (XINHUA) -- Mu Qing, director general of the XINHUA news agency, this evening feted a delegation from the Korean Central News Agency, led by General Director Chu Hyon-ok.

At the banquet, both Mu Qing and Chu Hyon-ok recalled the long-standing mutual support and close cooperation between the two news agencies. They also renewed the militant friendship sealed in blood over the past decades between the two countries, and expressed hope for its consolidation and development. Chon Myong-su, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, also attended the banquet.

This afternoon, the delegation called on the XINHUA news agency where they were warmly received by Mu Qing, adviser Deng Gang and other leaders. They had a cordial conversation. The Korean journalists arrived in Beijing this morning on a visit as guests of XINHUA.

KPA SUPREME COMMANDER LIFTS SEMIWAR STATE ALERT

OW161435 Beijing XINHUA in English 1422 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Pyongyang, May 16 (XINHUA) -- The supreme commander of the Korean People's Army [KPA] has ordered the lifting of the semiwar state alert in the period from February 1 to mid-April when the joint U.S.-South Korea military exercise "Team Spirit 83" was conducted, KCNA reported today.

The supreme command said in a report issued here today that "the lifting of the semiwar state does not mean the removal of the danger of war on the Korean Peninsula. "Though the semiwar state is lifted, the present situation requires the whole Army and entire people to maintain high revolutionary vigilance and combat strain at all times, and closely watch every move of the enemy."

The report went on to say that "we do not provoke others first, but we will not allow anyone to infringe upon our sovereignty. If the U.S. imperialists persist in the new war provocation manoeuvres in defiance of our repeated warnings, aggravating the situation in Korea, they will be held wholly responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom."

WU XUEQIAN TO VISIT DPRK IN 'LATE' MAY

OW170742 Beijing XINHUA in English 0737 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 17 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian will pay a goodwill visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in late May at the invitation of Ho Tam, the D.P.R.K. foreign minister.

This was announced by Li Juqing, deputy director of the Information Department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, at a press briefing here this afternoon. Li Juqing said that, during the visit, the two foreign ministers will hold talks and exchange views on further developing friendly relations between the two countries and on international issues of common concern. "This visit will be very useful for enhancing the traditional friendship and strengthening the ties of cooperation between the two he added.

NAKASONE PRAISES PRC POLICY, RECEIVES DELEGATION

OW121759 Beijing XINHUA in English 1650 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Tokyo, May 12 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime minister Yasuhiro Nakasone said today that Chinese Government policy is based on long-term considerations and very farsighted and China's views about the world situation are correct.

Nakasone made the statement when meeting the delegation of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences headed by the academy's President Ma Hong. He said that former Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurai had very significant talks with Chinese leaders Zhao Ziyang and Deng Xiaoping during his recent visit to China. He asked Ma Hong to convey his regards to them when he returns home.

On his part, Ma Hong expressed appreciation for Nakasone's effort to strengthen the Japan-China relations of friendly cooperation since he took office last November. Ma said he is confident that the Japanese Government headed by Prime Minister Nakasone will maintain and promote long-standing, stable and friendly relations with the Chinese Government. In reply, Nakasone said he shared Ma's view.

The seven-member Chinese delegation arrived here on Tuesday except its leader Ma Hong, who came here earlier at the head of another delegation to attend the third annual meeting for exchange of economic knowledge between the two countries. On its arrival Tuesday, the delegation was welcomed at a cocktail party which was attended by more than 150 people from Japanese cultural and academic circles. State Minister, Director General of Japan's Economic Planning Agency Jun Shiozaki was present.

This morning, Mitsua Setoyama, Japan's education minister, received the delegation. The Chinese delegation will visit a number of cities and places in Japan for academic exchanges with its Japanese colleagues before returning home on May 23.

BEIJING NOTIFIES SEOUL ON SAFE RETURN OF PLANE

SK180757 Seoul YONHAP in English 0747 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Seoul, May 18 (YONHAP) -- The flight information service of the Beijing airport Wednesday sent a cable to Seoul's Kimpo International Airport notifying the safe arrival of the Chinese airliner which took off Kimpo Wednesday morning.

Officials at the flight information service of Kimpo airport said that they received the cable at 1:16 p.m. KST. The Chinese aircraft which was skyjacked to South Korea May 5 left Kimpo at 10:00 a.m.

Earlier, Liu Yuanfan deputy director-general of the Civil Aviation Administration of China, also sent a cable to Kim Chol-yong, director of the Aviation Bureau of the Transportation Ministry, to express gratitude on behalf of the crew members.

Liu, who had remained in Korea to supervise the take-off of the Chinese airliner, left Seoul Wednesday aboard the plane together with 12 crew and technicians, including a radio operator who was severely wounded by hijackers.

ICAO DEMANDS PROMPT TRIAL OF HIJACKERS

OW141810 Beijing XINHUA in English 1404 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 14 (XINHUA) -- The International Civil Aviation Organization (I.C.A.O.) has urged South Korea to bring the six armed thugs who hijacked a C.A.A.C. airliner on May 5 to justice immediately in conformity with relevant international conventions.

This demand was contained in a cable which Shen Tu, director general of the Civil Aviation Administration of China, received from Assad Kotaite, president of I.C.A.O., today. Dr Kotaite told Shen Tu that he had sent a cable to South Korean authorities, urging them to bring the perpetrators immediately to justice in conformity with the I.C.A.O. assembly resolutions and the convention for the suppression of unlawful seizure of aircraft (Hague 1970). Kotaite said in his cable to South Korea, "unless all governments take strict measures for the protection and security of international air transport, the chaotic situation will paralyse international civil aviation."

His telex to Shen Tu contained the full text of his message to the minister of foreign affairs, minister of transportation and director general of the Civil Aviation Bureau of South Korea. Kotaite told the C.A.A.C. leader: "I was relieved to learn that the passengers and crew have safely returned and the (hijacked) aircraft is expected to be returned soon." Kotaite's telex is a reply to the message Shen Tu sent him on May 13, thanking him for his assistance in handling the case of hijacking the C.A.A.C. aircraft No 296.

SIHANOUK RETURNS TO DEMOCRATIC KAMPUCHEA

OW171300 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] About 20,000 soldiers and villagers of the Tatun camp at Phnom Dangrek rallied at noon on 15 May to warmly welcome Chairman of Democratic Kampuchea Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his wife.

Accompanied by In Tam, commander-in-chief of the Sihanouk's National Army, Sihanouk reviewed a guard of honor of 400 soldiers. The villagers of Tatun moved here from the Vietnamese-occupied Sihanoukville at the beginning of last April. They are very happy because Sihanouk has come to see them after their resettlement here for more than one month.

Also accompanying Sihanouk were ministerial members of the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea Prince Norodom Chakrapong and Chak Saroeun. On behalf of the local people and Army, In Tam delivered a welcoming speech. He said that Samdech Norodom Sihanouk's visit was a great inspiration to the Army and people here. He said the aim of the cruel Vietnamese aggressor forces is to completely exterminate the Khmer race. However, we pledge to struggle till the end. We would like to warmly congratulate the brilliant successes of the samdech and those of other leaders of the resistance forces fighting against Vietnam achieved in the international arena in other fields. All these achievements confirm that our struggle is progressing and just.

Samdech Sihanouk made a speech amid warm acclamation. He praised the local armed forces and people for their heroic fight and undaunted spirit during Vietnamese attacks. He said: All this has shown to the world that despite difficulties, our people and armed forces will never submit to the Vietnamese aggressors. He pointed out: We should not forget our experience and lessons. Only when we are united can our nation survive the ordeal and achieve independence and prosperity. Divided, we would be weakened and Vietnam and the Soviet Union would attack us. We will never forget this historic lesson. He stressed: We love independence and will never sell our interests to foreigners. We should unite together and bury our hatchet". Only in this way can we have strength to liberate our motherland, he said.

Samdech Sihanouk expressed his conviction that: Our armed forces and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and other armed forces will surely unite as one to resist Vietnamese attacks in the rainy season, recover lost territory and win final victory." Our army and people firmly believe that they will liberate our fatherland and, therefore, will certainly chase the Vietnamese aggressors out of Kampuchea. Afterward, Samdech Sihanouk gave a press conference in a newly rebuilt kitchen and distributed clothes, foodstuffs, and medicine -- aid from China and Korea -- to the Army and people. Amid the people's cheers, Samdech Sihanouk and his wife left the camp in the afternoon at 1540.

SIHANOUK MEETS PRESS, CALLS SRV WITHDRAWAL FARCE

OW151908 Beijing XINHUA in English 1852 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, Democratic Kampuchea, May 15 (XINHUA) -- President of Democratic Kampuchea Samdech Norodom Sihanouk said today the ceremony of the Vietnamese troop withdrawal held in Phnom Penh on May 2 was only a farce. At a press conference in Kampuchea this afternoon, Sihanouk said Vietnam "only wants to swallow our country." He said that through many stories and articles by foreign correspondents who had been invited to Phnom Penh to watch the ceremony, he found that one "can hardly deem it as a real withdrawal."

When questioned about the possibility of negotiation between Democratic Kampuchea and Vietnam, Sihanouk said that it had been possible for the occupation of Kampuchea by Vietnam, but now it is a hard time to do so. "Now, our negotiation with Vietnam is of no significance and we have to resort to force." he stressed.

When a Thai reporter requested him to make an assessment on Thai foreign minister's new call for a 30 kilometer withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchean-Thai border, Sihanouk said, "I appreciate the endeavor of Mr Sitthi to help us in getting rid of the Vietnamese troops. This new proposal is good, but I am afraid that when he goes to Hanoi to talk with Vietnam, the tricky Vietnamese will put forth a counter-proposal. But I am sure that Mr Sitthi will defend his country's sovereignty and no agreement will be reached between Thailand and Vietnam."

Sihanouk expressed his hope that Australia and France would reconsider their stand on resuming aid to Vietnam. The two countries have been advised by ASEAN and China not to resume aid to Vietnam while its troops remain in Kampuchea. Answering questions about the military situation in Kampuchea, Sihanouk said, "My Army is cooperating with the other two factions of resistance forces. We have a well organized Army and we are determined to go on fighting until the Vietnamese accept the U.N. resolution on the Kampuchean problem and the international conference on kampuchea declaration. We want peace, but peace without freedom, liberty or independence has no significance and is therefore not acceptable."

VODK SAYS DK FORCES LIBERATE DISTRICT SEAT

OW180357 Beijing XINHUA in English 0249 GMT 18 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 18 (XINHUA) -- The Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas have liberated the Bavel District seat south of Sisophon in Khet Batdambang Province, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported today.

The radio said that the Kampuchean resistance forces mounted attacks at the town on May 12 and 13, and liberated it and 14 villages. The Vietnamese troops suffered 150 casualties, lost 38 weapons, four trucks and large quantities of equipment. The radio also reported that the Democratic Kampuchean forces captured six Vietnamese strongholds on the bank of the Sangke River in Battambang Province on May 15. In the battle, they put out of action 94 Vietnamese troops, destroyed 41 and seized 34 weapons and 300 sacks of rice.

DK OFFICIAL DENOUNCES SRV AT NAIROBI UN MEETING

OW171916 Beijing XINHUA in English 1855 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Nairobi, May 17 (XINHUA) -- Representative of Democratic Kampuchea Chan Youran denounced here today the barbarous Vietnamese aggression in his country and called for international pressure to get the aggressor out of Kampuchea.

Speaking at an observer at a plenary meeting of the 11th session of the governing council of the U.N. Environment Program, he said the recent Vietnamese offensives against the refugee camps along the Kampuchea-Thailand border, which caused many casualties, have manifested clearly "the genocidal nature of the Vietnamese war in Kampuchea." He stressed that "the occupation of Kampuchea by the 250,000-strong Hanoi armed forces and the Vietnamese aggression against the refugee camps as well as the Thai territory underline the Vietnamese expansionist policy in Kampuchea, Laos and South-East Asia."

"The Hanoi authorities aim at setting up by every means an Indochinese federation under their further expansion in this region of the world," he said.

Chan Youran pointed out that "the Soviet Union is supporting this Vietnamese ambition militarily, politically and economically, by providing it with an aid of about 6 million U.S. dollars daily. In return, the Soviet Union gets from Hanoi the use of the military bases of Danang and Cam Ranh for its own global strategy in Asia and the Pacific." He told the plenary meeting that "this imperialist super-power has provided Vietnam with chemical and biological weapons, including toxic gas and so-called yellow rain to carry out chemical warfare in Kampuchea and Laos."

He noted that the Vietnamese Armed Forces have used artillery to fire shells of toxic gas and have even gone so far as to spread toxic chemicals from aircraft on the densely populated regions of Kampuchea. "They do not scruple to spread toxic gas even on the border areas with Thailand resulting in some Thai villages being affected by the fallout of toxic chemicals," he added. He said, "The use of chemical weapons by the Hanoi authorities to exterminate our people shows only clearly that the Vietnamese are bogged down in Kampuchea on the battlefield."

Chan Youran said, "This Vietnamese war of aggression in Kampuchea constitutes a great menace for the national survival of the Kampuchean people and for international peace and security as well." "It is high time to put an end to this by compelling the aggressors to withdraw immediately, unconditionally and totally their armed forces from Kampuchea, so that our people could, in conformity with the relevant United Nations resolutions and the declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea, determine freely its destiny through free elections under United Nations supervision," he said. He called on the international community to step up their noble support for the Kampuchean people "by refusing to recognize the Vietnamese fait accompli in Kampuchea and by denying all aid and assistance to the Hanoi authorities and to the puppet regime in Phnom Penh."

JI PENGFEI FETES AUSTRALIAN CP MEMBERS

OW171256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 17 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei feted Mark Taft, member of the National Executive Committee, and Eric John Aarons, former joint secretary, of the Communist Party of Australia, at the Great Hall of the People this evening. Zhu Liang, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, was present. The Australian guests arrived in Beijing May 11 at the invitation of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee.

NEW ZEALAND-PRC AMITY SOCIETY HOLDS CONFERENCE

OW151724 Beijing XINHUA in English 1108 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] Auckland, May 15 (XINHUA) -- The two-day national conference of the New Zealand-China Friendship Society closed here today with the re-election of J. Ewen as the society's national president.

The conference, attended by delegates from the society's 11 branches throughout the country, also elected a new national executive committee.

Addressing the conference, Ewen pointed out that "the New Zealand-China links have grown even stronger with the visits of Chinese and New Zealand leaders to each other's country, culminating for us in the five-day tour of New Zealand by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang last month -- a visit which was an unparalleled success." "It is a basic obligation for us to make known within New Zealand the achievements of China's socialist society in its short 33 years of history," Ewen said.

A visiting delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries attended the opening session of the conference on invitation. Zhu Xuanren, head of the delegation and vice-governor of Gansu Province, extended warm congratulations to the conference and wished it success. He also expressed the hope that the friendship between the people of China and New Zealand be everlasting.

SRV TROOP WITHDRAWAL FROM KAMPUCHEA NEEDED

HK140330 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 14 May 83 p 4

[CHINA DAILY commentator: "Vietnam's Impasse"]

[Text] As the fifth dry season draws to its end, the Vietnamese aggressors again find themselves unable to force a conclusion in Kampuchea by military force, nor to extricate themselves out of the political impasse of their own making.

Departing from their usual practice, the Vietnamese did not rush into an offensive as soon as the dry season began last autumn. With the Delhi conference of the non-aligned nations being held in March and their increased support for Democratic Kampuchea, there was a need for the Vietnamese first to come out with some political gimmicks -- hence the "annual partial withdrawal" of the occupation troops, a "regional conference," "multi-lateral consultations" and then a "dialogue between groups" of countries in Southeast Asia -- all aimed at putting on a false appearance of seeking a political settlement while maintaining the status quo of occupying and colonizing Kampuchea.

No Scruples

There was also a need, at the same time, for the Vietnamese to prepare for what they had hoped to be a military showdown. From October, large supplies of Soviet tanks, artillery, missiles, rockets and chemical bombs came by sea while more and more Vietnamese troops were deployed along the west Kampuchean front. Thus, the most ferocious offensive since the beginning of the Vietnamese invasion in December 1978 was launched in late March near the Kampuchean-Thai border.

Like an inveterate gambler on a losing streak, the Vietnamese aggressors had no scruples about attacking refugee camps and slaughtering unarmed Kampuchean civilians, including women and children, in Ban Non Chan and O-Smach (Sihanoukville). The aggressors also made repeated inroads into Thai territory in an attempt to coerce Thailand and other ASEAN nations to abandon their just support for Democratic Kampuchea. The border provocations were repulsed forthwith and only gained for the aggressors unanimous condemnation from ASEAN and other peace-loving countries in the world. The resistance forces of Kampuchea did not suffer heavy losses in effective strength even though they had to evacuate certain territories temporarily. As in successful guerrilla warfare, they broke up into smaller units and infiltrated into areas in the inland behind Vietnamese lines, even to the vicinity of Phnom Penh, the Kampuchean capital now under Vietnamese occupation.

More United

As President of Democratic Kampuchea Prince Norodom Sihanouk said recently, his country stands firm and erect like Phnom Malai in west Kampuchea.

The tripartite Coalition Government established last June under his presidency has withstood all trials and tribulations and emerged more united and determined to emancipate the nation from foreign domination. As for the Vietnamese, an old saying applies: Whoever started the trouble has to end it. If, as they so often claim, they truly want a tranquil environment for the desperately needed recovery of their economy, all they have to do is to give up their hegemonist designs and withdraw their troops in toto from Kampuchea. Neither more killing nor further trickery will ever help.

VIETNAM TROOP WITHDRAWAL 'CLUMSY TRICK'

HK140904 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 May 83 p 6

[("Short" commentary: "Strip Off the Camouflage")]

[Text] At the beginning of this month, Vietnam staged a farce of a "partial troop withdrawal" from Kampuchea. Pretending to be serious about the withdrawal, the Hanoi authorities separately held a "seeing-off" ceremony in Phnom Penh and a "welcoming" ceremony in Ho Chi Minh City and invited foreign reporters to watch the troop withdrawal activities. Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach swore to the heavens, saying: This troop withdrawal is a "real" pullout, and he even cried out: "The policies based on falsehoods cannot last long." Although the performance was true to life, fair-minded world opinion gave it a snort of contempt, pointing out that this was nothing but a farce of a troop rotation.

Just as expected, the camouflage on which Hanoi made a great fanfare was entirely stripped off a few days following its show. Thailand Army leader General Prasong showed the true colors of the farce according to hard facts: On the second day following the pretentious partial troop withdrawal from Kampuchea, a new 2,000-strong invading army was sent to Kampuchea. On the one hand, Vietnam partially withdrew its troops, and on the other hand, it sent more reinforcement units. This is not beyond people's expectations. It is obviously futile for the Hanoi authorities to cheat world opinion with this clumsy trick. Nguyen Co Thach was actually right when he said: "The policies based on falsehoods cannot last long." However, we have a point to add: "The policies based on strength also cannot last long." Vietnam is sure to pull out its aggressor troops one day when it has suffered enough and can no longer maintain its presence there.

THAI FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON PRC TIES

OW142046 Beijing XINHUA in English 1427 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Bangkok, May 14 (XINHUA) -- Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila met the leading members of six local Chinese newspapers including TONG HUO YID PAO and NEW CHINESE DAILY NEWS here this morning.

During the meeting, he thanked them for their papers' support to him and his party in the last general election in the country. This is the first time for the newspapers' responsible members to have a meeting with Thailand's foreign minister.

Foreign Minister Sitthi stressed the growing friendly relations and the developing trade between Thailand and China. He said Thailand regards China as its true friend. The Thai foreign minister highly estimated the efforts made by the Chinese newspapers for publicizing the Thai Government's policies and promoting Thai-Chinese friendship.

THAI NAVY COMMANDER HOSTS BANQUET IN BEIJING

OW140619 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1735 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 12 May (XINHUA) -- Admiral Chuaphibun, commander-in-chief of the Royal Thai Navy, and his wife gave a return banquet at the Thai Embassy this evening.

Chinese PLA Navy Commander Liu Huaqing and his wife were among the guest attending the banquet.

In his toast, Admiral Chuaphibun said that his visit has been very useful and that his talks with the Chinese military leaders and visits to PLA units will bring closer relations between the Thai and the Chinese Navies.

In return, Commander Liu Huaqing said that Admiral Chuaphibun's visit has deepened mutual understanding and friendship between the navies of the two countries.

Admiral Chuaphibun and his party will leave Beijing 13 May for tours of Shenyang, Guangzhou, and Shanghai.

PAKISTAN'S ALI KHAN 'SATISFIED' WITH PRC VISIT

OW171658 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 17 May 83

["Pakistan Foreign Minister Satisfied With Visit to China" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Islamabad, May 17 (XINHUA) -- Pakistan Foreign Minister Yaquob Ali Khan said here today that both Pakistan and China adhere to the principles laid down in the United Nations resolutions on the Afghan problem.

The Pakistan foreign minister said this in a written statement to the press at the airport here upon return from a 24-hour visit to China. Despite the shortage of time, Yaquob Ali said, he met and had a most valuable exchange of views with Chinese leaders. "Both China and Pakistan subscribe to the same principles as a basis for a political settlement of the Afghanistan problem. These principles are laid down in the resolutions of the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and our common adherence to them was reiterated during the talks," he said.

"The Chinese leaders also reaffirmed their support for the U.N. process and for Pakistan's efforts in search of a solution based on the principles to which I have referred. We discussed various aspects of the proposed comprehensive settlement including the question of international guarantees. I have every reason to be satisfied with the discussions," he said. "Pakistan," he noted, "places great value on its relations with China, a relationship which provides a model of good-neighbourliness and friendship between sovereign states." [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 0929 GMT on 18 May carries a report on the written statement, adding: The Pakistani foreign minister said: "I have cordially invited the Chinese foreign minister to visit Pakistan. I am delighted to announce that the Chinese foreign minister has accepted the invitation."]

AFGHAN REMARKS ON SOVIET PRESENCE SAID TO BE 'JOKE'

HK170947 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 17 May 83 p 6

["International Jottings" by You Xin: "Slapping One's Own Face"]

[Text] Recently, when granting an interview to foreign reporters, Afghan "Premier" Keshtmand asserted that the Kabul authorities "had already laid down a firm foundation in all provinces throughout the country," and the regime would be able to maintain its authority even if the Soviet troops left Afghanistan. In saying so, he seemed rather proud of the regime's achievement.

If what he said is true, more than 100,000 Soviet troops who are currently stationed in Afghanistan should, and definitely can, withdraw from the country and return home. However, the "premier" nervously exclaimed at once that the Soviet troops absolutely cannot withdraw. "Nobody can force on us the withdrawal of the Soviet troops," he claimed. Such contradictory expressions by the Kabul authorities can be nothing but a joke. The actual situation is that the Karmal regime has fallen into dire straits, domestically and internationally. On the verge of collapse, the regime cannot survive any longer without the support of the Soviet bayonets. To proclaim that "a firm foundation has been laid" is merely a gross deception. Even when puffing himself up, the "premier" was obviously timid. So, he finally revealed the fact that the Soviet troops cannot withdraw; thus he completely exposed the falsity of the puppet regime. And the sight of the "premier" slapping his own face before the public was even more ridiculous.

RCP BODY HAILS HU YAOBANG VISIT, TIES WITH PRC

OW150838 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] Bucharest, May 14 (XINHUA) -- A meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party (R.C.P.) today highly praised the good results achieved in the talks between Nicolae Ceausescu and Chinese Communist Party leader Hu Yaobang.

The meeting pointed out that Hu Yaobang's visit was a moment of great significance to the development of the relations between the two sides. It has opened up new prospects for the further development of the solid friendship, unity and cooperation between the two parties, countries and peoples.

At the meeting chaired by Nicolae Ceausescu, the Executive Political Committee of the RCP said that on the basis of scientific socialism, equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, mutual benefit and comradely mutual assistance, the two sides had reiterated their common desire for extending and strengthening the two countries' already fruitful cooperation in the political, economic, scientific and technological, cultural and other fields. This was beneficial to the two peoples and to the socialist construction of two countries, the meeting pointed out.

The meeting also highly appraised the Romanian and Chinese parties' determination to actively cooperate in an effort for realizing new cooperation and unity of the revolutionary movement and among the communist and workers' parties on the basis of equality, each party's independence and respect for every party's right to decide its own political line in accordance with its concrete conditions.

The meeting also decided on measures for realizing the understanding that had been agreed upon.

YUGOSLAV PAPERS ON SUCCESS OF HU YAOBANG'S VISIT

OW171403 Beijing XINHUA in English 1356 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Belgrade, May 17 (XINHUA) -- Yugoslav weekly DANAS in a commentary today said the Chinese Communist Party General Secretary Hu Yaobang's visit to Yugoslavia is a success judging from all aspects.

The commentary said that Hu's talks with the Yugoslav leaders are "substantial, frank and sincere." They achieved the best of what they had expected of the talks, which indeed opened a new page in the annals of relations between the two countries and two parties, it added.

It noted the Yugoslav and Chinese leaders held identical or almost identical views on the present world situation, on the cause and possible outcome of the international tensions.

The commentary concluded that the significance of the talks has gone beyond the bounds of cooperation between the two countries and two parties. The present ties constitute a great contribution to the efforts to get the world out of crisis.

Another weekly EKONOMSKA POLITIKA said in a commentary yesterday Hu Yaobang's visit shows that friendship between the two parties and two countries has reached a very high level.

LESOTHO PRIME MINISTER LEAVES FOR SHANGHAI

OW161828 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 16 (XINHUA) -- Lesotho Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan left here for Shanghai this morning, in the company of Li Qing, Chinese minister of communications, and Wen Yezhan, vice minister of foreign affairs.

Before his departure, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang said goodbye to the prime minister in the state guesthouse. Zhao Ziyang said to Jonathan: "Your stay in Beijing is short, but, very good results have been achieved." In his reply, Jonathan said: "I feel glad that I have completed my task successfully. I'm sure I will visit China again."

Upon their arrival in Shanghai, the Lesotho guests were warmly welcomed by Ruan Chongwu, vice-mayor of Shanghai, on behalf of Mayor Wang Daohan. In the evening, Prime Minister Jonathan and his party were honored at a banquet hosted by the Shanghai Municipal People's Government. Vice-Mayor Ruan Chongwu, in his toast, expressed hearty congratulations on the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Lesotho.

Prime Minister Jonathan said that after the establishment of diplomatic relations, the exchanges between the two peoples would increase. "The Lesotho people are willing to seek peace together with the peace-loving Chinese people," he added. The prime minister expressed the hope of seeing growing cooperation and exchanges between the two countries in the political, economic, technical and cultural fields. While in Shanghai, the guests visited the "July First" People's Commune on the outskirts of the city, where they inspected wheat fields, vegetable plots, toured a commune-run workshop and called on a peasant family.

LESOTHO PRIME MINISTER DEPARTS FOR DPRK 17 MAY

OW170827 Beijing XINHUA in English 0713 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Shanghai, May 17 (XINHUA) -- Lesotho Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan left here by special plane for Pyongyang via Beijing this morning at the end of an official and friendship visit to China.

Upon his departure, the prime minister was seen off at Hongqiao airport by Ruan Chongwu, vice-mayor of Shanghai, on behalf of Mayor Wang Daohan. Li Qing, head of the reception committee and minister of communications, and Wen Yezhan, vice-minister of foreign affairs, accompanied the prime minister to Beijing from Shanghai and bade farewell to the guests at the Beijing airport. Also present at the Beijing airport was Chon Myong-su, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China.

RENMIN RIBAO HAILS SINO-LESOOTHO RELATIONS

HK161324 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 May 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Greeting the Establishment of Diplomatic Relations Between China and Lesotho"]

[Text] Through friendly consultations, our government and the Government of the Kingdom of Lesotho have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level as from 30 April 1983. This decision completely conforms to the interests and desire of the two peoples. We warmly greet this decision.

Lesotho is situated inside South Africa and has suffered under rule by the imperialists and colonialists for a long time. The people of Lesotho struggled unwaveringly for national independence and finally achieved independence on 4 October 1966.

The Government of Lesotho has scored achievements in consolidating national independence, safeguarding state sovereignty and developing the national economy, especially in developing production in agriculture and animal husbandry. In the field of foreign affairs, the Government of Lesotho pursues a policy of nonalignment, opposes South Africa's racism, supports the national liberation movement in southern Africa, opposes the interference of outside forces in Africa's affairs, and strives to develop relations with other African countries. The Chinese people are sincerely glad to see the achievements scored by Lesotho's Government and people.

In the Sino-Lesotho communique establishing diplomatic relations, Lesotho's Government explicitly recognizes that the PRC Government is the sole legal Government of China and that Taiwan is an inalienable part of the Chinese territory. We appreciate this position of Lesotho's Government.

We consistently maintain that all nations, big or small, should be completely equal and we resolutely oppose the power politics of the big bullying the small and the strong humiliating the weak. It is on the basis of the five principles of peaceful coexistence that China establishes its relations with African countries. We believe that after the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Lesotho, through the common efforts of the two governments, our two nation's friendly and cooperative relations will certainly develop further.

ANGOLAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES PRC'S GONG DAFEI

OW141150 Beijing XINHUA in English 1115 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Luanda, May 13 (XINHUA) -- Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos received Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Gong Dafei here today and expressed his country's readiness to further the cooperation with China.

Dos Santos told a Chinese Government delegation that Angola pursues a non-aligned foreign policy and is ready for cooperation with all countries in the world on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty, non-interference in internal affairs and mutual benefit.

Gong Dafei conveyed to Dos Santos the regards of General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Hu Yaobang and Premier Zhao Ziyang, and the Chinese Government's invitation to visit China. He also voiced support for the Angolan people's struggle against South African aggression and their efforts to rebuild their country. He stressed China's desire for closer cooperation with Angola. Dos Santos accepted the invitation with pleasure and asked Gong to convey his regards to the Chinese leaders.

The Chinese vice-foreign minister arrived here on May 9 at the invitation of the Angolan Government. He has held talks with his Angolan counterpart Venancio da Silva Moura and other Angolan officials on political, economic and trade cooperation between Angola and China. The Chinese vice-foreign minister will leave here for home Saturday via Lisbon. Angola and China established diplomatic relations early this year.

BOTSWANA PRESIDENT MASIRE MEETS CPC DELEGATION

OW162010 Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Gaborone, May 16 (XINHUA) -- President of the ruling Botswana Democratic Party Dr Quett Masire today expressed his appreciation of the good relations existing between Botswana and China when he, also president of Botswana, received a visiting good-will delegation of the Chinese Communist Party.

The president said Botswana will finally achieve self-sufficiency in food with Chinese help in the fields of agriculture and transportation.

He said, "Colonialism left nothing to us and we had to start from zero when we won independence. However, we have greatly developed since independence." Botswana obtained independence in 1966 and the Democratic Party has all along been the ruling party.

Jiang Guanghua, head of the CPC delegation and deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee, said, the China visits in 1980 by President Masire, then Vice President P. Mmusi, opened a new chapter of the friendly relations between the two parties, governments and peoples of the two countries. He said, "Both China and Botswana belong to the Third World." He held that the two countries should support each other in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism and racialism and cooperate with each other in development efforts. Later, Vice President P. Mmusi also received the Chinese delegation.

MAURITIUS PRIME MINISTER DEPARTS FOR PRC VISIT

OW171734 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Port Louis, Mauritius, May 17 (XINHUA) -- Aneerood Jugnauth, prime minister of Mauritius, left Mauritius this afternoon for an official goodwill visit to China.

He was seen off at the airport by Deputy Prime Minister Harish Boodhoo and Minister of Commerce and Industry Kader Bhayat. Before his departure, the prime minister told reporters from XINHUA NEWS AGENCY that he believed the visit will strengthen the time-honored friendly relations between Mauritius and China and between the two peoples. "I believe we'll find the ways to strengthen friendship and relations of cooperation," he said.

In a television speech on May 12 on his coming visit to China, the prime minister told his people that "we'll be happy to know the Chinese Government and people" and that "I believe every Mauritian understands the importance of this visit for our country and the relations between the two countries."

JI PENGFEI MEETS CONGOLESE, MAURITANIAN ENVOYS

OW171150 Beijing XINHUA in English 1119 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 17 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei met with new Congolese and Mauritanian ambassadors to China on separate occasions here this afternoon. Jean-Claude Ganga, ambassador of the Congo, and Abdel Kader Kamara, ambassador of Mauritania, both arrived in China in April.

REMIN RIBAO ON CURRENT SITUATION IN LEBANON

HK130840 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 May 83 p 7

["News Analysis" by Zhu Mengkui: "The Unpredictable Situation in Lebanon"]

[Text] In order to rescue President Reagan's Middle East scheme, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz carried out a series of diplomatic activities by shuttling between Israel and Lebanon and visiting Egypt, Jordan, Syria, and Saudi Arabia from 25 April to 8 May. Through Shultz' mediation, Lebanon and Israel finally reached a draft agreement on Israeli troop withdrawals from Lebanon.

Before Shultz started his visit to the Middle East, Lebanon, Israel, and the United States had held 33 rounds of tripartite talks on troop withdrawals over 4 months. Because of the United States' connivance, Israel persisted in various peremptory demands and this resulted in the talks being fruitless.

At the same time, because the United States refused to recognize the PLO and the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, the Jordan-PLO talks were suspended and Jordanian King Husayn announced that he would not represent the PLO in participating in the Middle East peace talks. Reagan's Middle East scheme was thus confronted with the danger of falling through. Under these circumstances, Shultz was urgently sent to visit the Middle East. His primary task was to help to bring about a Lebanese-Israeli agreement on troop withdrawals so as to further the progress of the Middle East peace talks along the course charted by the Reagan proposal.

According to the draft agreement which has been disclosed, Lebanon and Israel have compromised to a certain extent on the three major issues over which neither party was willing to budge from its original position in the previous talks.

1. Regarding the question of security along the Lebanese-Israeli border, Israel previously insisted that Lebanon and Israel should carry out "military cooperation" and commonly maintain security in the south of Lebanon, while Lebanon firmly opposed the presence of Israeli troops in Lebanon under any excuse. Now the draft agreement on troop withdrawals prescribes that after the Israeli Army withdraws from Lebanon, Israel can send 50 military personnel to participate in security work in Lebanon's southern border areas, but Israeli personnel are only allowed to go to patrol in Lebanese military vehicles.
2. With regard to the position of Haddad's troops, which are supported by Israel, Israel previously insisted that Haddad's militia should be authorized to take the responsibility for maintaining security in southern Lebanon; but Lebanon stressed that Haddad could not enjoy any power of command in the Lebanese Army and that his position was purely an internal Lebanese affair. Now the draft agreement stipulates that Haddad will be appointed deputy commander of the security force in southern Lebanon but that he will have no clear-cut combat role.
3. In respect to the issue of the normalization of Lebanese-Israeli relations, Israel's consistent demand was that talks should first deal with bilateral relations and then deal with troop withdrawals, but Lebanon stressed from beginning to end that before Israel withdrew all its troops and Lebanon recovered its state sovereignty and territorial integrity, it would not discuss bilateral relations with Israel. The draft agreement prescribes that only 6 months after Israeli troops are completely withdrawn from Lebanon will the two sides begin to discuss their bilateral relations.

The agreement also stipulates that Syrian troops and the PLO armed forces should be withdrawn from Lebanon. The reason for Israel's "retreat" from its original stubborn position was not because Shultz has some clever diplomatic skills, rather, what may have played a role could have been the United States' "valuable gifts." In the military field, the United States has promised to lift the freeze over weapons delivery and provide 75 F-16 fighters for Israel; it has also agreed to provide sophisticated electronic equipment for Israeli-made aircraft. In the economic field, the U.S. Senate's Foreign Relations Committee has approved a \$425 million donation to Israel in addition to Reagan's assistance plan valued at \$2.5 billion. Shultz indicated that the United States "was ready to further increase its economic support of Israel." In the political field, the United States will make its relations with Israel closer and will restore the U.S.-Israel strategic coordination agreement. Shultz assured Israel that the United States will never enter into negotiations with the PLO and he renewed the invitation for Begin to visit the United States. However, although a draft agreement has been concealed, the situation in Lebanon is still not one giving rise to optimism. The draft agreement still needs to be signed and implemented.

Israel has merely agreed with the draft agreement "in principle" and it still requires the United States and Lebanon to further clarify some "political and security issues." On the day the Israeli Cabinet decided to accept the draft troop-withdrawal agreement, Israeli Foreign Affairs Minister Shamir said: "What Israel has accepted in principle is just a draft agreement, rather than a final agreement. If Syria refuses to withdraw its troops from Lebanon, we will not withdraw our troops either, and this is set down in the draft. We shall take action according to our needs and interests." This position of Israel's has been openly supported by the United States. Regarding this, some foreign observers hold that by coordinating their positions on the draft troop-withdrawal agreement, the United States and Israel have kicked the "ball" to the Arab nations in attempt to drive a wedge between Arab nations. Before leaving Damascus for Saudi Arabia on 7 May, Shultz told reporters: "As I see it, it is time for Lebanon to talk with Syria and the PLO."

In the eyes of Syria, the Lebanese-Israeli troop-withdrawal agreement is a kind of "capitulation" in favor of Israel and the document will restrict Lebanon's sovereignty. Hence, Syria refuses to accept it. Syria has reiterated that its troops were dispatched to Lebanon at the invitation of the Lebanese Government, so their presence bears no relation to Israel's troop withdrawals. Syrian troops will continue to stay in Lebanon. The PLO also rejects the draft agreement. After a meeting in Damascus, the PLO Executive Committee announced that it "rejected and denounced" this agreement.

Under these circumstances, Lebanon is very anxious about the fate of the draft agreement. President Amin Gemayel said that if Israel, Syria, and the PLO all refuse to withdraw their troops, the agreement will become "a mere scrap of paper of no significance and no value."

At present, the Arab world in general is responding prudently to the draft Lebanese-Israeli troop-withdrawal agreement. Except for Egypt, which has openly expressed support, and Saudi Arabia and Jordan, which has expressed limited support, the Arab nations have not yet expressed their attitude. But public opinion in some Arab nations has made varying responses to the draft agreement. Some people expect that if Lebanon and Israel formally sign the troop-withdrawal agreement but Lebanon and Syria fail to reach an agreement on the troop-withdrawal issue, Israel may strengthen its military presence in Lebanon, and Israel and Syria may enter into armed conflict in the Al-Biq'a' area. If that is the case, a new and complicated situation will appear within the Arab world. With the changes in Lebanese-Israeli relations and in Lebanese-Syrian relations, the struggle between various political factions in Lebanon will again become fierce, thus resulting in unceasing domestic turmoil in Lebanon.

Now, Schultz has left the Middle East, but U.S. envoy Habib remains there and continues the shuttle diplomacy to keep the draft agreement afloat. At the same time, some ill omens have appeared in the situation in Lebanon and the Middle East: In Lebanon, fierce armed conflicts between Christian militiamen and Druze Muslim fighters have broken out in the Shouf Mountains. In Lebanon's Al-Biq'a' area, both Syria and Israel are gathering massive forces and tensely confronting each other, showing that an armed conflict may break out at any moment. Another factor which is particularly worrying is the Soviet Union's attitude. Syria has warned that if a war breaks out, the Soviet Union will fulfill its commitments to Syria under the Syrian-Soviet friendship and cooperation treaty. The Soviet news agency TASS has issued a statement, denouncing the United States and Israel for violating Lebanon's sovereignty and for preparing for war against Syria and Jordan. The Soviet Union has also suddenly evacuated 87 relatives of Soviet diplomats from its Beirut embassy. This has made the atmosphere even tenser.

Therefore, though Lebanon and Israel have reached a draft troop-withdrawal agreement, it is still difficult to predict the future development of the situation in Lebanon and the Middle East.

ISRAEL, LEBANON SIGN TROOP WITHDRAWAL AGREEMENT

OW171209 Beijing XINHUA in English 1142 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Beirut, May 17 (XINHUA) -- The Israeli-Lebanese agreement for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon was signed this morning in the Lebanese town of Khalde.

The heads of Israeli and Lebanese negotiating teams signed the French and Arab texts of the accord on behalf of their respective governments. The head of U.S. delegation in the tripartite talks also signed the agreement as the "witness."

They are expected to fly to Kiryat Shamona, Israel, for the signing of the English and Hebrew versions of the agreement.

Newspapers here reported that Lebanon will probably postpone the execution process of the agreement so as to leave room for the expected Lebanese-Syrian summit talks. It is learned that Saudi Arabia is working for the early meeting of Syrian and Lebanese leaders.

CPPCC DELEGATION ARRIVES IN JORDAN 14 MAY

OW150344 Beijing XINHUA in English 0255 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] Amman, May 14 (XINHUA) -- A delegation of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC) arrived here today for a five-day visit to Jordan at the invitation of the Jordanian National Consultative Council.

The delegation is led by Cheng Zihua, vice chairman of the National Committee of the CPPCC.

The Chinese delegation was met by Sulayman 'Arar, chairman of the Jordanian Consultative Council, at the airport.

MINISTRY SUBMITS REPORT ON FLOOD PREVENTION

OW180543 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1252 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 17 May (XINHUA) -- The Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power recently convened a conference to especially study problems regarding flood prevention along the Huang He, Chang Jiang, Huai He, Hai He, Zhu Jiang, Liao He and Shonghua Jiang.

The conference pointed out that all the seven major rivers have their own periodicity of flooding and waterlogging. Major floods along the entire course of a river like those recorded in history have not occurred in the past 20 years or more. Nevertheless, we must heighten our vigilance against a catastrophic flood. For this reason, the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power submitted to the State Council a "Report on Flood Prevention Work Along the Seven Major Rivers."

The middle and lower reaches of the seven major rivers, where more than half of our population resides and many important cities are scattered, represent our country's political, economic and cultural central areas. To ensure that the seven major rivers will safely withstand the flood seasons is a matter of prime importance in defending our country's four modernizations.

In the report, the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power urged flood prevention departments at various levels to do the following work well under the leadership of local party committees and people's governments:

1. Get rid of negligence and make preparations for preventing a catastrophic flood. Because we are still unable to make an accurate long-range weather forecast, in flood prevention work we have no alternative but to prepare for the worst and strive for the best. Only by so doing can we take the initiative and establish ourselves in an unassailable position.
2. Exercise effective leadership and establish or broaden flood prevention organizations and the system of personal responsibility. We must introduce a clearly defined system of personal responsibility with regard to every reservoir, dike and every section of a river. It is necessary to organize well contingents for preventing floods and dealing with emergencies and step up technical training among these contingents. Materials and transportation and communications facilities needed for preventing floods and for dealing with emergencies should be arranged at an early date.
3. Pay close attention to pre-flood examination. Earnest efforts should be made to examine the safety and quality of projects, their capacity for withstanding floods, the preparations of materials and the conditions of machinery and equipment. Problems that are discovered should be dealt with promptly. It is necessary to strictly forbid any act of sabotaging water conservancy facilities that jeopardizes the safety of flood prevention projects. Cases of serious offenses should be dealt with in accordance with the law.
4. Preparatory work should be carried out in floodwater storage areas, flood detention basins and flood-diversion areas so that they can be used in case of a flood. The use of floodwater storage areas, flood detention basins and flood-diversion areas is an important measure for preventing floods in our country. We must, out of our high sense a responsibility to the people, make timely preparations regarding warning and communications systems and the evacuation, relocation and settlement of residents. It is required that all the masses be evacuated to safety areas promptly in case of a warning. This work is an important matter concerning policies and requires strict organization and leadership.

5. Take the interests of the whole into consideration, unite and cooperate with one another and submit oneself to a unified command and management. Flood prevention work involves many quarters. We must give consideration to both the upper and lower reaches and both the left and right banks of a river. Therefore, we must take the whole situation into account and make the part subordinate to the whole.
6. Step up the forecast of the flood situation and ensure the communications and liaison network will function well.
7. Learn from and rely on the Liberation Army and civilians to fight in coordination to ensure the victory of an antiflood struggle.

On 14 May, the State Council approved and transmitted the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power's report. The State Council urged localities to make arrangements for this year's flood prevention work at an early date, implement flood control measures, unite and work in coordination to strive for a victory in this year's antiflood struggle.

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL DEFENDS JOINT VENTURES

HK180425 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 14 May 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Run Chinese-Foreign Joint Ventures With Better Results"]

[Text] On the question of how to open up a new situation in actively and effectively utilizing foreign funds, the national work conference on the utilization of foreign funds pointed out that an important key is to open up the situation in absorbing direct foreign investment, particularly in running Chinese-foreign joint ventures.

With a view to more effectively absorbing foreign funds, particularly foreign investment in advanced technology and skills needed for the development of the national economy, the Chinese Government has decided to give preferential treatment in various respects, from taxes to prices. It will provide preferential terms in many respects, from simplifying entry procedures to adopting the principle of dealing with each case on its merits regarding sales markets, in order to promote the development of the Chinese-foreign joint ventures. However, some comrades lack an understanding of the significance of utilizing foreign funds in running joint ventures and some even have misgivings about it.

Some people ask why it is necessary to provide so many preferential terms to Chinese-foreign joint ventures. Our reply is: Chinese-foreign joint ventures are enterprises which are set up in accordance with the needs of China's four modernizations program, in which our country has shares, which come within the jurisdiction of China's laws, which obey the leadership of the Chinese Government, and which practice joint operation, they are profitable to both the Chinese and foreign partners. In running Chinese-foreign joint ventures, we can utilize foreign funds without increasing the debts of the state. By linking our profits with those of the foreign investors on the basis of joint investment, operation and assumption of risks, we can also arouse the initiative of the other party. Therefore, this method of operation is advantageous to our efforts to import advanced technology, learn in a more satisfactory way advanced management experience from foreign countries, speed up the training of technical personnel and management cadres, improve the competitiveness of our export products and speed up the development of foreign trade. For this purpose we should create a good investment environment for foreign investors and give them preferential treatment so that foreign investors can earn justifiable profits. There is a truth which is easy to understand: Capital in the international market always goes after profits. It will not come if it has no prospects of gain or will gain a lower profit rate than the international average.

With a view to attracting foreign funds and obtaining modern technology, skills and equipment, Lenin proposed: "It is with the motive of extra profit that we must attract the capitalist. He will get surplus profit -- well, let him have that surplus profit; we shall obtain the fundamentals that will help strengthen us." (Complete Works of Lenin," Vol 31, p 435)

If we allow some joint ventures to sell a portion or even a major portion of their products on the domestic market, will they take over the domestic market and attack our national industry? Generally speaking, our national industry is still quite backward. If we let foreign products intrude into our market at will, our national industry will certainly be seriously threatened. It is therefore necessary to protect our national industry. However, proper and rational protection is conducive to the development of national industry; excessively tight protection can also turn the national industry into a "hothouse plant" which loses its competitive capability, unable to face the world and brave the storm. Besides, there is also some difference between the products of these Chinese-foreign joint ventures and the wholly imported goods. It is necessary not only to activate enterprises but also exert pressure on them. Allowing some joint ventures to sell their products on the domestic market will undoubtedly increase the pressure on some enterprises in the country. In a sense, this pressure can also serve as a motive force. It helps to promote the development of our economy and conforms to the interests of consumers.

In recent years, some foreign firms and people from financial circles have had some misgivings over investing or setting up factories in China. As a matter of fact, the principle of opening to the outside world is our firm national policy; our policy of utilizing foreign funds and running Chinese-foreign joint ventures is one that will not change over a long period of time. The recent decision of the Chinese Government to further implement the policy encouragement toward Chinese-foreign joint ventures again shows our readiness to continuously provide foreign firms with preferential terms, create a good environment for investment and protect their just interests. At present, the Chinese legislation regarding our economic relations with foreign countries is still imperfect, and details for the implementation of some laws and regulations are being worked out. Legislation is a major event lasting for a certain period of time. No country can establish all rules and regulations in a very short time. In spite of this, we have promulgated some relevant rules and regulations in a relatively short time. Work in this respect will also be gradually speeded up and perfected.

The present world economic situation has provided us with a good opportunity for utilizing foreign funds and importing technology. We must not let an opportunity slip; it will not wait for us. We must firmly take advantage of this opportunity and make positive efforts to open up a new situation in running Chinese-foreign joint ventures.

ARTICLE ON TRAINING SCIENTISTS, TECHNOLOGISTS

HK180326 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 May 83 p 4

[Article by Qian Sanqiang: "An Important Question About Building Up a Contingent of Scientists and Technologists"]

[Text] To create a new situation in scientific and technical work, a very important question is to strengthen the building of a contingent of scientists and technologists and to actively train and select academic and technical pacesetters.

"Pacesetters" are not necessarily the oldest or most prestigious celebrities in a certain branch of a science or technological project, but should be people of ability.

Ability means: Having certain academic or technological attainments; an ability to apply knowledge in solving problems; drive and creative spirit; and being adept at understanding people, using people and uniting with people. Such pacesetters are needed in research institutes, factories and enterprises, and are also needed for tackling key scientific and technical problems. In the Sixth 5-Year Plan, centered on the needs of economic and social development, the state has listed for tackling 100 problems of production and construction in 38 key scientific and technical projects. The organization of the tackling of scientific and technical problems is a very urgent task at present. If we select several capable pacesetters of this kind for every problem to be tackled, organize them into a contingent of scientific and technical hardcores, and also give them certain power to arrange their manpower, financial and material resources, and to develop large-scale socialist cooperation, we fully believe that the results and speed in tackling problems will certainly be greatly improved. Scientific and technical work can rely neither on the sea of humanity tactic nor the mustering of financial and material resources. A unit with more manpower, more money and better equipment will not necessarily produce more achievements and a higher level of scientific research. The key lies in whether or not there is a group of capable pacesetters, and on whether or not there is rational organization and use of personnel.

Where do capable pacesetters come from? They come from training, discovering and actual tempering. The training and selecting of qualified people is not an easy job. Qualified people do not spontaneously emerge. On the contrary, they often run into obstructions from traditional concepts and forces of habit. For example, the convention of basing on record or service and seniority, such as qualification, reputation and prestige, has frequently obstructed the discovery of qualified people. Only by sticking to training and breaking taboos can qualified people grow. I remember that not long after our atomic energy undertaking began more than 20 years ago, we urgently needed a leading member from the scientific and technical circles to be in charge of design. Based on qualifications, there were quite a few specialists in Beijing at that time who could shoulder this task. They had engaged in this field of work for a long time and published many articles, and some were also internationally famous scholars. In the end, a deputy director of the neutronics research institute was selected. He was only 35 or so and still of "middle" seniority in the scientific and technical circles at that time. His qualifications were not very impressive and he had no great reputation. Why then did we select him and what were his strong points? 1) He had a high vocational level and an ability to judge things. 2) He had a strong organizational concept as well as scientific and organizational ability. 3) He could unite with people. He not only cooperated very well with the older director of the institute, but he also received the respect of the younger scientific and technical personnel. 4) He was in the prime of life and very energetic. Despite all this, there were still a great deal of comments, and many people simply said that they were not certain that he could shoulder the load. However, facts have proved that he could not only shoulder the load, but he also properly fulfilled the tasks handed him by the party and the state and made important contributions. Moreover, he has now become one of the capable organizers and leaders of our national defense scientific and technical work. At present, he is under 60 years old and can continue to display his talent in developing scientific and technical undertakings and training qualified people. This is an example I have a good understanding of through personal experience. This example not only explains the importance of selecting scientific and technical pacesetters, but also explains the necessity for getting rid of outmoded conventions and bad customs in selecting qualified people.

It should be said that we now have better conditions for the training and selecting of academic pacesetters. We have instituted the academic degree system, and this will play an important promotional role in bringing up qualified people. At the same time, another important aspect is that our various departments and fronts have large numbers of scientific and technical hardcores with not only practical work experience but also a certain academic level. Although they have no academic degree, based on their actual ability and level, they are in no way inferior to people abroad with doctorates. Moreover, many of them are already in charge of a department or a locality and have made very outstanding achievements. They are all capable of becoming (or have in fact become) academic pacesetters. The question is getting people to know, use and select them. Therefore, we should consider conferring degrees on them by means of certain formalities. We hope that the departments concerned will pay close attention to drawing up measures for conferring degrees on in-service personnel.

At present, many of the comrades are fond of employing easygoing people. I feel that a concrete analysis must be made of "easygoing" and "not easygoing." People who do not properly do their work and who purposedly wrangle and cause disputes, if they do not overcome their defects, are not reliable. However, there is also another kind of condition, and that is, some people are accustomed to acting obsequiously, behaving as befits the occasion, and always agreeing with everyone. They concentrate on building good relations with people, never give a thought to acquiring vocational proficiency or working things out by themselves, and lack a creative spirit in work. Such people are easy to get along with, but they probably are not the qualified people required for the undertaking. Outstanding people of ability must first have a sense of responsibility toward the undertaking, and they must be able to judge things and express opinions. As they only proceed from an attitude of responsibility toward the undertaking and do not give much consideration to personal success or failure as well as relations with people, the things they say and the work they do are often not "easygoing." However, such people are very useful in work. These people will also have shortcomings and inadequacies, because judging from many years of experience, the merits and demerits of a person are often linked together. For example, a person with creative spirit and ability is often fond of expressing his views and is full of vigor, and these are his good points. However, if he unduly persists in his own view and does not give much consideration to the view of others, this will become a shortcoming. No matter how highly qualified a person may be, and regardless of whether during the process of training and selecting or after he has become a "pacesetter," he will always have inadequacies. The key lies in making a concrete analysis of his merits and demerits as well as his strong points and weak points. We must give play to his good points and help him to overcome shortcomings. This is called knowing the subordinates well enough to assign them jobs commensurate with their ability.

In short, the training and selecting of academic and technical pacesetters is an important question in strengthening the building up of a contingent of scientists and technologists. We earnestly hope that all quarters will create conditions for their growth, so that outstanding people of ability in their tens of thousands can step forward and give better play to their wisdom and talent for creating a new situation in socialist modernization.

COMMENTATOR URGES IMPROVED MINORITY HEALTH SERVICE

HK171417 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 13 May 83 p 3

[Commentator's article: "Speed Up the Development of Minority Nationality Health Services"]

[Text] The national conference of minority nationality health services has opened. We should like to take this opportunity to send our warm regards to the comrades working on the health service front in minority nationality areas.

In his report to the 12th party congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang indicated: "To a multi-nationality nation like ours, national unity, national equality, and the common prosperity among all nationalities is a matter of great importance that concerns the fate of our nation." It is stipulated in the Constitution that "in accordance with the characteristics and needs of various minority nationalities the state will help various minority nationality areas in their economic and cultural development." To step up the development of health services in these areas, and to change in the shortest possible time the poor condition of their health services has a bearing on the health condition of the people of various nationalities in the minority nationality areas, and the consolidation of our national defense and the cause of socialist modernization. It is important work that must be done well.

The fundamental task of health services in minority nationality areas is to raise the physical quality and health level of the people of various minority nationalities. To achieve this aim it is necessary to seriously implement the policy of putting prevention first, to take a firm grasp and grasp well the prevention of diseases by all possible means, especially by focusing on the control of endemic, infectious, and parasitic diseases, which seriously endanger the health of the people in minority nationality areas. It is necessary to draw up plans of prevention and treatment according to the actual conditions of various areas and take comprehensive measures, such as taking a firm grasp in the capital construction of health services, including hygiene in drinking water and in the environment, and medical treatment and public health organizations in urban and rural areas. At the same time, great efforts should be made to popularize scientific knowledge in hygiene, and mobilize the masses in local areas to fight against unhygienic habits and diseases, to achieve the prevention of disease at an early stage and seek early medical treatment.

The key to the development of health services of minority nationality areas is to build up an army of medical and health workers who whole-heartedly serve the people of various nationalities in these areas. A vital problem confronting us at present is the outflow of a large number of medical and health workers from the minority nationality areas, which has seriously affected the development of health services in some places. It is necessary, from a policy of view, to encourage medical and health workers in these areas to set their minds at rest, and adopt appropriate special policy to give preferential treatment to personnel from outside areas who come to give support to the health service construction in minority nationality areas. At the same time, it is necessary to develop and strengthen the medical and health workers in various minority nationalities. Without enough medical workers of minority nationalities origin, it will be impossible to fundamentally solve the medical and hygiene problems of minority nationalities. It is necessary for key higher education medical schools and institutes for minority nationalities throughout the country to enroll a certain number of students of minority nationality origin and run medical training classes for them. Medical schools run by provinces, cities, and autonomous regions concerned may adopt preferential methods in enrollment, by appropriately relaxing the requirements in admitting these students and do their best to take more such students so as to expand and strengthen specialized health service for minority nationalities as rapidly as possible.

Attention should be given to the status and role of nationality medicine and pharmacy in the health service of our country. Nationality medicine and pharmacy is an important component part of the traditional medicine and pharmacy of our country. The medicine of the Zang nationality, of the Mong nationality, of the Uygur nationality, and of the Tai nationality and so on, all have a long history and their own theoretical systems, and have all made contributions to the physical health and prosperity and multiplication of the people of each nationality.

As a result of insufficient recognition and lack of powerful support and help, nationality medicine and pharmacy is confronting the danger of extinction. The urgent task at present is to solve the problems of finding people and methods to save this heritage, to provide old national doctors with assistants, and take a grasp of the work in inheriting, sorting out and saving national medicine and pharmacy. We should show concern for personnel in nationality medicine and pharmacy politically, respect them academically, and rely on them and support their work enthusiastically, so as to bring into full play their specialities and role in the work of prevention and treatment of diseases.

The development of the health service of the minority nationality areas needs the help of the state and the support of the coastal and inland areas. It is hoped that various cities and provinces bearing the responsibility of supporting the health services of minority nationality areas will actively take the initiative to fulfill the glorious mission entrusted to them by history and make persistent efforts in contributing to national unity, national equality and the common prosperity of various nationalities.

ZHANG JINGFU ON IMPORTANCE OF CHINESE MEDICINE

OW110541 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 9 May 83

[Text] Zhang Jingfu, state councillor and minister in charge of the State Economic Commission, said today after hearing a briefing on the proceedings of the national conference on Chinese traditional medicine: We must attach importance to Chinese traditional medicine and its practitioners as they are our national treasures. All departments and units concerned throughout the country must adopt concrete and effective measures to improve the variety and supply of Chinese traditional medicine. The production and supply of Chinese traditional medicine, Zhang Jingfu said, is for the purpose of satisfying the needs of the people at home in preventing and treating disease. Departments and units concerned therefore should not aim to make quick profits out of the production and supply of Chinese traditional medicine. Medical activities are a component of the welfare effort; we must do a good job in this connection and avoid waste in accordance with economic law.

LI XIANNIAN, OTHER LEADERS MEET MINORITY GROUP

OW171301 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0944 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 17 May (XINHUA) -- Comrades Li Xiannian, Deng Yingchao, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Ulanhu, Yang Shangkun, Hu Qiaomu, Deng Liqun, Hao Jianxiu, Seypidin, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain, Zhu Xuefan, Kang Keqing, Hu Ziang and Yang Jingren met at the Great Hall of the People this afternoon with all of the members of the second visiting minority group for 1983 and had group pictures taken with them.

The second visiting group of 180 minority people arrived in Beijing on 10 May. Members of the group, who are of Hui, Mongolian, Korean, Manchu, Bai, Tibetan, Uygur, Zhuang, She, Xibe, Hezhen, Tujia, Daur, Oroqen, Yao or Gaoshan nationality, are from Heilongjiang, Shandong, Anhui, Jiangsu, Zhejiang, Fujian, Shanxi, Shaanxi, Shanghai, Beijing and Tianjin. Most of them are model and advanced workers. During their stay in Beijing, they paid their respects to the remains of Chairman Mao, visited the Great Hall of the People, Zhongnanhai, factories and rural people's communes, and toured scenic spots and historical sites. They will leave Beijing on 25 May for a visit to other parts of the country.

WAN LI, OTHER LEADERS SALUTE ADVANCED YOUTH WORKERS

OW172210 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1305 GMT 17 May 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 17 May (XINHUA) -- A national meeting on commending the advanced persons and advanced collectives that work among children was held at the Great Hall of the People during the afternoon of 17 May. The grand meeting was the first one held since the founding of the People's Republic. Some 6,000 persons attended the meeting, including party and state leaders and persons from various departments concerned in the capital. They expressed their heartfelt thanks and high respect for the glorious toilers who work hard to cultivate our country's next generation.

Present at today's meeting were 198 people representing 1,327 newly selected advanced persons and 161 advanced collectives that work among children in China. Amid warm applause, these glorious representatives were seated on the rostrum together with Comrades Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Ulanhu, Hu Qiaomu, Deng Liqun, Hao Jianxiu, Seypidin, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain, Zhu Xuefan, Kang Keqing, Hu Ziang, and Zhou Peiyuan.

At 1515 Kang Keqing, chairman of the meeting and chairman of the National Children's Work Coordinating Committee, announced the opening of the meeting. All of the participants stood up when the national anthem was played.

Hao Jianxiu, alternate member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, spoke on behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council. She extended warm greetings to the meeting and expressed her respect for the more than 15 million persons who work among children in China as well as for the comrades who made various contributions to the work among children. In her speech, Hao Jianxiu put forward her expectations regarding the work among children in the future and called on those who work among children and persons of various circles to enhance their revolutionary vigor and to work hard together for the development of children's cause and for the motherland's prosperity.

Hu Dehua, vice chairman of the National Children's Work Coordinating Committee, also spoke. She praised the advanced persons and advanced collectives from various localities for their great contributions to the cultivation of a new generation of people with communist ideals, moral integrity, education and sense of discipline.

Also present at the meeting were members of the National Children's Work Coordinating Committee, responsible persons of the departments concerned under the CPC Central Committee and the state organs, responsible persons of various mass organizations and Beijing Municipality and experts in children's work.

The meeting ended amid the majestic music of the "Internationale."

After the meeting, the All-China Women's Federation, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Public Health, the State Economic Commission, the China Association for Science and Technology, the CYL Central Committee and the Ministry of Civil Affairs will separately hold discussions with the advanced representatives and exchange experiences with them on further improving service to children.

Li Xiannian, Others Meet Workers

OW171247 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0916 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 17 May (XINHUA) -- At the Great Hall of the People this afternoon, Li Xiannian, Deng Yingchao, Wan Li, Xi Zhongxun, Wang Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Ulanhu, Yang Shangkun, Hu Qiaomu, Deng Liqun, Hao Jianxiu, Seypidin, Ngapoi Ngawang Jigme, Bainqen Erdini Qoigyi Gyaincain, Zhu Xuefan, Kang Keqing, Hu Ziang, Zhou Peiyuan and other comrades cordially met with the delegates to the meeting to commend the advanced workers and collectives for work with regard to children and teenagers from all parts of the country, and took a group picture with them.

Hao Jianxiu's Speech

OW180551 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1130 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 17 May (XINHUA) -- Speech by Hao Jianxiu at the national commendation meeting for advanced workers and collectives in children's work.

Comrades: Today, the National Children's Work Coordination Committee has called the first grand commendation meeting since the founding of New China to commend you for the important contributions you have made in nurturing, training and educating the younger generation and for your diligent work and devotion. On behalf of the party Central Committee and the State Council, I extend my warmest greetings to this meeting and my esteem for the more than 15 million workers from various parts of the country and comrades who have made various kinds of contributions in children's work.

Comrades, entrusted by the party and the people, you have worked diligently all year round in the lofty post of nurturing the future generation of the motherland. You have worked very hard in sowing the seeds of communist ideals in the children's hearts in order to develop them morally, intellectually, physically and beautifully, and enable them to become communist new persons with lofty ideals, moral integrity, education and a sense of discipline. You are toiling for the future of the motherland, you are pursuing a glorious and great cause. The children will forever thank you for the contributions you made for the motherland; the children's parents thank you; the party and the people thank you.

Our party and the government have always been concerned about the upbringing of children and about children's work, and proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation have given many important instructions on children's work. In 1927 Chairman Mao said: "Children are our future generation. They will succeed us. As long as one generation carries on after another, the revolution will always be victorious." In 1962 Premier Zhou told nationally outstanding instructors: "Yours is a glorious job. Young Pioneer's work is for the education of the next generation. You must do the work well in bringing the children up as our successors." In his speech before the second national children's work conference in 1953, Commander-in-Chief Zhu said: "I hope all of you will carry out this work with the utmost enthusiasm to make members of our country's new-born generation into persons who are physically strong, lively, courageous and honest and who love work, study and the motherland and the collectives." All these instructions continue to be an inspiration for us and are guiding us in children's work. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, responsible comrades of the central authorities have time and again expressed their expectations of those engaged in children's work. They emphasized: The building of a new generation begins with the upbringing of children. Efforts should be made in all areas to develop children morally, intellectually, physically and beautifully in an all-round way so that they will truly become successors capable of undertaking socialist modernization and realizing communist ideals in the future.

The whole party and the whole society must be concerned about the upbringing of youngsters and children; all areas, departments, professions and trades must energetically solve the problems concerning nurseries, kindergartens, children's theaters, toys, pictorials, reading matter, recreational places, hospitals and clothing needed by youngsters and children.

In active response to the call of the party Central Committee, the CPC committees and governments at all levels have, in the past 2 years, paid great attention to children's work and done a great deal of this work; the people from all walks of life in society have also warmly supported children's work. As a result, an excellent situation in children's work unseen before has emerged. There has been noticeable improvement in daily necessities and reading matter for children; the number of facilities for children's activities has also been greatly increased; activities for children to study science and technology increase with each passing day; the work of improving children's nutrition and health has been further strengthened; children's physical culture and sports have been developed further; a great deal of work has also been done to effectively help disabled children and juvenile delinquents.

From now on we must make sustained efforts to follow up the achievements made in order to make still greater contributions. We must recognize the great significance of children's work with farsightedness and appreciate the significance of children's work at present in the context of realizing communist ideals in the future. The development of a country and the prosperity of a nation depend to a certain extent on whether or not the work of bringing up the next generation is given priority. By nurturing and educating children and youngsters well today, we are laying vital groundwork for making our country strong and prosperous tomorrow, and taking a solid step for bringing about a communist society in the future. We must do all we can to publicize the great significance of doing children's work well in the whole party and the whole society, attract people to pay more attention to this work, mobilize more people to engage in this work and strive to create a new situation in the next several years.

I would like to talk now about my hopes and demands with regard to children's work.

First, we must do well in grasping popular education geared toward all children. Here, I would like to quote Lenin's comments on the small number of nurseries, youth centers and primary schools in the Soviet Union in 1920.

Lenin incisively pointed out: "Hundreds of thousands of children are growing up without training and education. They grow up ignorant and deprived of the culture of their ancestors. How many talented people have been stifled and how many hopes have been frustrated as a result. This is a savage crime that jeopardizes the happiness of future generations and an act that detracts from the wealth of the Soviet nation. It is a grave threat to the future." Comrades, Lenin's remarks pointed out very profoundly the importance of popularizing children's education and primary school education and we should pay special attention to them. The present situation in our country is that while education for young children is developing relatively fast in the cities, the number of nurseries and kindergartens still cannot satisfy the needs of the masses and the quality of health protection and education for children needs to be improved. While education for young children in the economically better off rural areas is developing, development is slow as compared with the cities as a whole. Primary school education has been developed in the cities as well as in the economically developed rural areas, but in the many areas where economic development has been slow there are still not enough primary schools or the schools there are not well equipped due to lack of teachers and equipment.

Therefore, we are facing a tremendous task in popularizing the education of young children and primary school education. We must henceforth set our minds to do a great deal of work and make protracted efforts before we can attain the goal of popularization step by step. Of course, the present situation has started changing as many comrades are paying more attention to this problem and are earnestly adopting measures to tackle it. With the agricultural production responsibility system put into effect in the rural areas in the past 2 years, the peasants' attitude toward education has also changed greatly. As a result, many peasants have collected funds on their own to set up nurseries and kindergartens and run schools. This practice should be promoted and popularized; the departments concerned must give them vigorous support and help them solve certain difficulties so that more and more facilities will be set up and run better.

Second, with regard to developing new persons morally, intellectually, physically and beautifully in an all-round way, in 1957 Chairman Mao said: Our educational policy must enable everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically and become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture. This consistent educational policy of our party also applies to children's education. In the past, many comrades acted earnestly in accordance with this policy. But in some places this policy was sometimes overemphasized at the expense of other undertakings. Judging from the present situation, the major problem is that some places or units only emphasized intellectual development. While it is correct to lay stress on intellectual development, moral and physical development must also be given attention at the same time, for only by so doing will our children develop in an all-round way.

Third, everyone should take part in children's work so as to create a new socialist atmosphere of having everyone do good and actual deeds for future generations. Since children's work is a social undertaking, to do it well it is necessary to mobilize forces from all quarters of society. We hope that all professions and trades will do something concrete in a down-to-earth way for the upbringing of future generations. Nurseries and kindergartens should be set up as quickly as possible in areas where conditions permit. If one unit alone cannot handle it, several units may join together to get them set up. Neighborhoods should be vigorously encouraged to run them, and retired comrades and jobless youth should be encouraged and guided to run them. I hope the responsible departments concerned will adopt effective measures to strengthen this work. Places that are short of primary schools should take it as a cardinal task to formulate plans to popularize primary schools step by step. In addition, it is necessary to provide more and better daily necessities, reading matter and places of activities for the children. Further health care for children should be strengthened to make sure that they are brought up, trained and educated well. We ardently hope that workers, peasants, the PLA, scientists, artists, retired veteran comrades and all those who are will take part in the children's educational work and do their share in helping children.

Fourth, efforts should be made to further strengthen the ranks of personnel doing children's work since they represent a specialized contingent for nurturing, training and educating the future generation. The quality and proficiency of this contingent will decide to a large extent the quality and proficiency of our future generations. The country now has 15 million personnel engaged in children's work. The large number of advanced workers and collectives who have emerged from this contingent have won the respect and praise of the broad masses. However, considering the number of personnel and their political and professional proficiency, they still cannot cope with the demand of developing the children morally, intellectually, physically and beautifully in an all-round way and making them a generation of new persons. In this specialized contingent, many comrades are not too well educated and are without specialized training.

I hope that personnel engaged in children's work will strengthen self-study and cultivate themselves and, like Comrade Lei Feng and Comrade Zhang Haidi who emulated Lei Feng, will foster a communist outlook on life and carry forward the selfless spirit of serving society and the people. We should endeavor to study specialized knowledge relating to our work and continue to raise our proficiency. Knowledge relating to our work and continue to raise our proficiency. We hope that all departments concerned will attach importance to the training of personnel doing children's work and train current personnel on a rotational basis and in a planned manner while at the same time training new personnel. We also hope that large numbers of middle-aged and young comrades with revolutionary ideals, a strong will and certain professional skills will proceed to rural areas, to forest and grazing zones in remote regions and to areas of comparative hardship to popularize education among children and youngsters there. This is a job of great significance that bears on the prosperity of our country. Many children and youngsters there are beckoning you to come. They need you very badly! The contributions you make there are your share of the efforts to make China strong. The people there will remember your meritorious deeds forever.

Comrades, let us revitalize our revolutionary spirit and engage in the common struggle to develop children's work and build the motherland into a prosperous country.

ZHAO ZIYANG INSPECTS YANAN WATER, SOIL WORK

HK180844 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 0500 GMT 17 May 83

[Summary] Not long ago, during his inspection tour of Yanan, Premier Zhao Zhiyang praised Yanan for doing a good job in water and soil conservation. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, Yanan Prefecture has achieved gratifying successes in water and soil conservation. These successes are manifested in the following:

River harnessing and soil improvement were carried out according to drainage areas and (main streams). Last year, the harnessing of the drainage area of 253 rivers, a total area of 5,100 square km, was listed as a major project of the provinces and cities.

From the founding of the PRC to 1979, an area of 2.18 million mu was covered in afforestation and soil conservation. From 1980 to September 1982, an area of 1.587 million mu was afforested. Now, the banks of both sides of the Yan He have formed into two forest belts running a total length of 205 li and the basic results of afforestation and water and soil conservation have been achieved.

New techniques and machinery were used for river harnessing and soil improvement instead of relying merely on artificial means. Most of the counties have water and soil and mechanical construction teams.

Equal stress was laid in river harnessing and water and soil conservation. The legal system was also strengthened to protect the natural resources such as water, soil, forests and so on.

YU QIULI URGES ARMYMEN TO BECOME VERSATILE

OW180043 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1217 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Jinhua, 17 May (XINHUA) -- Yu Qiuli, director of the General Political Department, said today: The Army should organize its members to study scientific and general knowledge and to train versatile persons who are capable of fighting and undertaking socialist construction at the same time. This is the orientation of army building in the new period, and it is in conformity with the historical trend.

Addressing the all-army meeting on exchanging experience in studying scientific and general knowledge and training versatile persons, Yu Qiuli said: To meet the needs of the four modernizations, all fronts in China are training qualified persons by every means possible. An upsurge in studying scientific and general knowledge is vigorously developing. The Army has begun to organize its members to study scientific and general knowledge and to train versatile persons to meet current needs. This action has great vitality.

Yu Qiuli said: The objective of training versatile persons is to bring up a new generation of communists with lofty ideals, moral integrity, education and a sense of discipline.

After enumerating the delightful changes brought to army building through the study of scientific and general knowledge and the training of versatile persons, he pointed out: This work conforms to the historical trend, to the orientation of our army building and to the aspirations of the broad masses of cadres, fighters and people. As modern science and technology change with each passing day, the scientific and educational level of our Army cadres and fighters still lags far behind the requirements set by our modernization program. Our Army is strengthening scientific and cultural education and training versatile persons in order to narrow this gap. We should resolutely do what has been justified. Party committees and political organs at all levels should regard this work as a new chapter and a new task of our political work under the new circumstances and seriously do it well.

Yu Qiuli said: To study scientific and general knowledge and to train versatile persons have greatly enriched the contents of our ideological and political work. The fundamental principle and fine traditions of our Army's political work have been tested by history. We must adhere to the principle and inherit the traditions. However, with the changing situation we should constantly replenish the political work with new contents, explore new methods and sum up new experiences in order to enrich and improve the political work. A few years ago, cadres felt that "leading troops was difficult," fighters felt that "being in the service was not worthwhile," and leading cadres at all levels were faced with the problem of both cadres and fighters seeking a way out. In order to solve this problem, a certain unit under the Nanjing PLA units and some other units found the "solution" in studying scientific and general knowledge and training versatile persons. Facts show that only in the course of solving contradictions and difficult problems can political work blaze new trails and create a new situation.

The all-army meeting to exchange experience, which opened on 5 May, will close on 18 May. Huang Yukun, deputy director of the General Political Department, spoke at the meeting on the situation of the Army's studying scientific and general knowledge and training versatile persons and gave his opinion on future work.

Commander Xiang Shouzhi and Political Commissar Guo Linxiang of the Nanjing PLA units attended the meeting.

TRAINING OF 'DUAL-PURPOSE' ARMY PERSONNEL URGED

OW180313 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0207 GMT 17 May 83

[By reporters Zhang Wanlai and Yi Jianru]

[Excerpt] Jinhua, 17 May (XINHUA) -- According to the State Council's departments concerned, the training of dual-purpose personnel by the Army will provide a vital new force, equipped with scientific, cultural and professional knowledge, for the local construction and, therefore, is of far-reaching significance for the country, people and Army.

At the all-army meeting to exchange experience in studying science and culture and training skilled personnel for both Army and local construction, which was called by the PLA General Political Department, responsible personnel of the Civil Affairs and Labor and Personnel Ministries told reporters that every year large numbers of young people in various localities join the Army and cadres and fighters retire to take part in the socialist construction in their native place. The contribution made by the PLA to the country would be greater if these retired cadres and fighters have studied and received training, during their service in the Army, to become skillful in both Army and local construction.

CIRCULAR ON 'QUALITY MONTH' ACTIVITIES ISSUED

OW161329 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] The State Economic Commission and the China Quality Control Association recently issued a joint circular on arrangements made for the development of the sixth "quality month" activities throughout the country. The circular pointed out: The sixth national "quality month" falls in September this year. In developing this year's "quality month" activities, we must carry out various activities to attain effective results and satisfy the end-users, with particular emphasis on improving economic efficiency. While increasing product varieties, raising product quality, increasing the ratio of high-grade products and vigorously promoting technical progress, all production units must earnestly check on how quality control procedures are being handled and how basic technical work such as standardization, measurement and quality checkups are being carried out. They must improve quality control procedures in the course of production so as to ensure high quality in production.

While summarizing their experiences in the past several years in the development of the various "quality month" activities, all units in the fields of posts and telecommunications, engineering and construction and commercial and service trades must develop various "quality month" activities in close connection with their own actual conditions and strive to create new conditions and constantly improve.

STATE, LOCALITIES SIGN GRAIN COOPERATION PACTS

OW172322 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1235 GMT 17 May 83

[By JINGJI RIBAO reporter Tian Jijin and XINHUA reporter Zhou Yichang]

[Text] Beijing, 17 May (XINHUA) -- To date, all the agreements on building commodity grain bases in selected countries on a trial basis with joint state and local investment have been signed in Beijing.

On 24 March, the state signed agreements with Heilongjiang, Jiangsu and Anhui Provinces on jointly building commodity grain bases in selected counties on a trial basis. Since then, it has signed successive agreements with Jilin, Jiangxi, Henan, Hubei and Hunan Provinces and thus concluded all the agreements on building 50 commodity grain bases in selected counties or cities on a trial basis. The 50 bases are the first group of bases to be built.

It is reported that these provinces recently have organized special leading groups and forces and have prepared funds for building relevant projects in various counties. The principal responsible persons of the commodity grain base counties in Jiangsu Province, organized by the provincial authorities, have studied the experience of Wuxian County in building "agricultural technique popularization centers." The commodity grain base counties in Jiangsu have set up specific leading groups for building the bases.

Tanghe County in Henan Province has adopted 10 measures to build commodity grain base in a down-to-earth way. The measures include the signing of contracts between units of various levels, stabilizing the grain crop area, energetically developing specialized households for grain cultivation, actively promoting technical contracts, and the signing of contracts by country and commune cadres.

In order to build the commodity grain bases successfully, the agreements provide that the ministries and commissions concerned, including the State Planning Commission and the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery, will soon dispatch work groups to various provinces to inspect the building of commodity grain bases there.

RURAL AREAS NEED MORE MECHANICAL PRODUCTS

OW130003 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1145 GMT 11 May 83

[By reporter Ge Daxing]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 11 May (XINHUA) -- Materials from a working conference being held here on the machine-building industry serving rural economic development show that, with such development, large numbers of peasants urgently need more and better mechanical and electrical products for agricultural use.

There is a great need in the countryside for the following four categories of mechanical and electrical products:

1. Small mechanical and electrical products suitable for agricultural use in implementing the production responsibility system. Such products can bring better economic benefits to peasants.
2. Greater variety of mechanical and electrical products for agricultural use called for by the development of diversified economy and commodity production. As agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production, and fishery thrive and the percentage of marketable products is raised, the rural areas' need for various kinds of mechanical and electrical products is steadily increasing. Some peasants also need complete sets of small equipment for processing, storage, refrigeration, packing, and transporting.
3. Mechanical and electrical products for agricultural use conducive to popularization of new techniques. In recent years, agricultural processing departments have adopted new cultivation techniques and popularized mechanical operations with remarkable economic results.
4. Mechanical and electrical products used to develop new sources of energy in the countryside. To resolve rural oil shortages, mechanical and electrical products should be produced more quickly in order to develop small hydropower stations, marsh gas, wind power, solar energy, and other sources of energy.

WANG ZHEN ATTENDS BEIJING CIRCUS 15 MAY

OW170853 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] To mark the 1 June International Children's Day, the Chinese Children's Activities Center and the Beijing Municipal Trade Union Council jointly sponsored a circus at the Beijing Workers Gymnasium on the afternoon of 15 May. The Shanghai Acrobatic Troupe's performance was brilliant. The Beijing Workers Gymnasium was used for the performance free of charge.

Watching the circus were Wang Zhen, a leading comrade of the party Central Committee, leading comrades of the Central and Beijing municipal departments concerned, as well as 13,000 children and child educators and workers in the capital.

QIAN XINZHONG ADDRESSES FAMILY PLANNING MEETING

OW130546 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1130 GMT 11 May 83

[By reporters Liu Guanquan and Li Zehong]

[Text] Jinan, 11 May (XINHUA) -- In a speech to an informal national meeting on family planning work which ended today, Qian Xinzhong said it is necessary to use all fronts and mass media to create public opinion about planned parenthood, to pay attention to beauty of heart, language and behavior in doing mass work, to think about the masses' interests and to work hard so that family planning -- a basic national policy -- can find a warm response in the hearts of the people.

In the speech Qian Xinzhong said: Family planning work has developed rapidly and well since last year and has entered a new stage in both theory and practice. So far 23 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have formulated their own policies and regulations. Xizang, Ningxia, Nei Monggol and Guangxi national autonomous regions have also mapped out concrete measures for family planning among minority nationalities.

Qian Xinzhong said: The current population-control task remains difficult. Statistics show that 200 million women will reach marriageable and child-bearing age between 1983 and 2000. In view of the many ideas that hinder people's understanding of the task, the policy advocating one child per couple, the strict control of second births and resolute prohibition of additional births -- requiring further efforts on all fronts -- and a technical force that still lags behind family planning needs, we must take firm and effective measures and never slacken our efforts in order to achieve the population control target.

In the speech Qian Xinzhong praised the family-planning experience of Rongcheng County in Shandong, which emphasizes three phases of the work -- propaganda and education, contraception, and regular work. Using this experience as a guiding principle is a requirement for doing a better job in family planning. It is also a party and government requirement for mobilizing masses of people to observe planned parenthood regulations consciously and voluntarily. All localities should adopt measures suitable to each locality and should not copy regulations mechanically, much less formally, to do a successful job. All provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions should regard increasing the advanced and reducing the backward units in family planning work as an important task and try to effect a fundamental change for the better among backward units.

Qian Xinzhong also urged all localities to implement technical measures firmly, raise population quality, step up scientific research and improve family planning policy, and draft family planning laws conscientiously.

During the meeting participants visited several production brigades in Rongcheng and Wencheng Counties to learn from their experience.

LEADERS AT MEMORIAL MEETING FOR MA FUTANG

OW121329 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1259 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 11 May (XINHUA) -- A memorial meeting was held this afternoon at the auditorium of the Babaoshan Cemetery for Fallen Revolutionaries for Comrade Ma Futang [7456 7450 1048], veteran party member since the early years of the CPC, loyal revolutionary veteran fighter and veteran cadre retired from the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power.

Ma Futang died of illness on 17 April 1983 at the age of 78.

Wreaths were presented by Comrades Xu Xiangqian, Jiang Hua and Wang Shoudao. More than 300 people, including Gu Mu and Zhang Jingfu, attended the memorial meeting.

Qian Zhengying, minister of water conservancy and power, presided over the memorial meeting; Li Peng, first minister of water conservancy and power, delivered a memorial speech.

Li Peng said: Comrade Ma Futang was a native of Qihe County, Shandong Province. In 1921 he participated in the Marxist Theory Study Society in Jinan, Shandong Province, headed by Comrades Deng Enming and Wang Jinmei, joined the Socialist Youth League in 1922 and later became a party member.

During the years of the revolutionary war he held posts as director of supplies of the Shandong Column, 2d Brigade, 4th Detachment of the Shandong Eighth Route Army, deputy commissioner and commissioner of the Central Shandong Administrative Office and concurrently deputy commander of the Support-the-Front Command, vice chairman of the Financial Committee of the Central Shandong District CPC Committee and concurrently director of the Central Shandong Industrial and Commercial Administrative Bureau and director of the Civilian Manpower Department under the East China Support-the-Front Committee; in 1945 he was elected deputy representing Shandong Province to the liberated zone people's congress.

After nationwide liberation he assumed the posts of Standing Committee member of the Jinan Municipal CPC Committee, director of the Central Shandong Electric Bureau and secretary of the bureau's leading party group; since 1956 he had supervised the work regarding labor, wages and material supplies in the Ministry of Electric Power and later in the Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power.

He made important contributions during the war of resistance against Japan in building and developing the Shandong base, organizing the anti-Japanese armed forces in Shandong and strengthening the anti-Japanese national united front. He also made important contributions during the liberation war in providing powerful support to our field army in East China, in spite of his own arduous task, in smashing the counteroffensive on strongholds in Shandong by the KMT reactionaries to capture Jinan and win victory in the Huaihai battle.

After the founding of New China, he took charge of power production and material supplies, dedicating all his energies to the development of water conservancy and power in China over the years. He was a tested veteran member of our party; he stood firm and took a clearcut stand about what to love and what to hate; he valued the general interests above everything else and experienced setbacks and was treated unjustly. In his revolutionary life that spanned over 60 years, he worked indefatigably, sparing no efforts in performing his duties. His death is a great loss to the party.

FEED PROCESSING MACHINERY PRODUCTION FIGURES

OW171147 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 17 (XINHUA) -- China expects to produce 900 complete sets of feed-processing machinery this year in an effort to promote rural livestock industry, according to the National Animal Husbandry Machinery Corporation. In this event, 1983 will be a record year since China began producing complete sets of fodder processing equipment in 1979, an official of the corporation said.

Formerly, China was able to produce separate fodder processing machines only, the official said. And by the end of last year, it had turned out 1,100 sets of processing machinery.

There are more than 1.4 million feed grinders in use throughout the country, and conveyors and mixers have been developed to 200 varieties, he said.

The official cited the machinery produced by the Datong farm and animal husbandry machinery plant in Shanxi, which are capable of processing grain, straw and cakes simultaneously. They have a processing capacity of 1,000 kilograms an hour.

According to the official, China now has more than 3,500 large, medium-sized and small feed-processing plants with a combined annual capacity of five million tons. More plants are planned for the coming three years with a designed annual capacity of 8.6 million tons of fodder, he said.

In many cases in rural areas, peasants raise livestock and fowl with their own fodder, the official added.

In the future, according to the official, China will produce more complete sets of small, mobile fodder processing machinery in addition to large and medium-sized equipment, in order to facilitate diversified rural economic development.

NATIONAL RAIL FREIGHT HANDLING MEETING ENDS

OW130451 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1150 GMT 11 May 83

[By reporter Zhu Youli]

[Text] Beijing, 11 May (XINHUA) -- The national railway freight handling work meeting, which ended today, called on all railway workers to load and unload goods in a civilized manner, oppose rough handling of goods and adhere to the "six prohibitions."

The "six prohibitions" are: 1) careless throwing of freight is prohibited; 2) eating or taking away goods from freight trains is prohibited; 3) extortion or blackmail is prohibited; 4) making things difficult for freight owners is prohibited; 5) imposing unauthorized fees is prohibited; and 6) buying goods from freight owners at freight yards is prohibited.

The meeting stressed that violators of the "six prohibitions" must be duly handled. Violators of the "six prohibitions" must pay for the damage to the economy and be given due punishment in accordance with the degree of violation, including dismissal from the railway. Those who violate the criminal law must be punished in accordance with the law.

The meeting decided that stopping rough handling will be one of the criteria for the emulation contest among railway bureaus and called on all railway subbureaus and stations to mobilize the masses of workers to launch extensive activities, vying with each other to become a civilized freight yard, freight handling work area, handling team and a civilized freight handling railway worker.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENTS ENFORCE NEW PROFIT SYSTEM

OW140859 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1325 GMT 12 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 12 May (XINHUA) -- The State Council recently approved the enforcement of a profit-delivery system for China's railway departments to begin this year. Under the system the railway departments will deliver their after tax profits to the state on a progressive basis.

In accordance with the national conference on substituting profit delivery for taxation, the railway departments, after enforcing the system of substituting profit delivery for taxation, will first pay 55 percent of their realized profits to the state as income tax and then deliver to the state a fixed quota of the remaining profits. This quota is based on the final account of 1982 and will increase annually by a certain percentage on a progressive basis. The fixed percentage will remain unchanged for a period of 3 years.

The Ministry of Railway is currently holding a special conference on substituting profit delivery for taxation to make specific arrangements for its subordinate units to carry out this work so that it may push forward the consolidation and reform of all railway departments and ensure the development of transportation and the steady growth of national revenues.

REGULATIONS ON QUALITY OF CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

OW141403 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0059 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 13 May (XINHUA) -- The Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection and the State Bureau of Standardization recently issued the joint "Regulations on Inspecting the Quality of Construction Projects" in order to effectively inspect the quality of construction projects. The regulations stipulate that project quality inspection agencies in various localities make inspections on behalf of the government. Finished projects should not be put into use before they are examined by the inspection agencies. Government inspection of project quality is an important reform in quality control.

The quality of construction projects has a direct bearing on the safety of state property and the people's lives. It concerns the four modernizations. In the past, the evaluation of the quality of construction projects was based primarily on the inspection and assessment of the respective prospecting, design and construction units. This lack of supervision by the society and assessment by a third party could not ensure good project quality. In order to earnestly implement the principle that "quality should come first where projects which are to last for generations are concerned" and strengthen quality control, the new regulations have combined self-inspection by the enterprises with government supervision. On the one hand, the construction units are encouraged to strengthen management to ensure good quality; on the other hand, the government exercises closer supervision of project quality, uses administrative means to ensure good quality, and sees to it that prospecting, design, construction and building materials units actively improve project quality.

FORMER KMT AIR FORCE DEFECTORS PROPERLY SETTLED

OW130023 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 10 May 83

[Text] The PLA Air Force party committee has achieved remarkable success in implementing the party's policies for defectors.

Today, 70 percent of the former KMT Air Force defectors who crossed over with their aircraft have assumed leading posts at and above divisional level, 95 percent have joined the CPC and 45 percent have been elected as people's representatives of national or local people's congresses, or as members of the national or local CPPCC committees.

The Air Force party committee has treated the former KMT defectors according to the principle that no distinction should be drawn in patriotism between those who come forward first and those later, that all should be treated equally without discrimination, and that they should be put to use according to their abilities. This has heightened the former KMT defector's ideological consciousness and brought their wisdom and talents into play.

(Huang Youshou), a pilot of the former KMT Air Force, who crossed over in 1949 with his aircraft, has served as teacher, regimental commander and vice commandant of a military institute. In 1981, he was appointed as deputy chief of staff in charge of flight training in the Chengdu PLA units' Air Force.

(Zhu Jinrong), who crossed over with his aircraft in 1969, was a flight student before defection. To let him receive further training, the Air Force party committee sent him to study at the command department of the Air Force Academy. After graduation, he was promoted, in an untraditional way, to deputy commander of a certain Air Force regiment.

FORMER KUOMINTANG OFFICERS BECOME CPPCC MEMBERS

OW141838 Beijing XINHUA in English 1546 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 14 (XINHUA) — Thirteen former high-ranking Kuomintang officers have become members of the Sixth National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference (CPPCC).

They have been serving as commissioners of the historical data research committee under the CPPCC National Committee.

All were released from detention by special amnesty between 1959 and 1975.

Eight of the 13 are newly enrolled in the Sixth National Committee. They are:

Wen Qiang, former lieutenant general, deputy chief of staff of the advance command post of the Kuomintang "bandit suppression headquarters" in Xuzhou and director of the northern branch of the investigation and statistics bureau of the Kuomintang Military Council;

Zhou Zhenqiang, former lieutenant general, commander of the Kuomintang West Zhejiang Divisional Command Area;

Zheng Tingji, former lieutenant general, commander of the Kuomintang 49th Army;

Yang Botao, former major general, commander of the Kuomintang 18th Army;

Fang Jing, former lieutenant general, commander of the Kuomintang 79th Army;

Lo Lirong, former lieutenant general, commander of the Kuomintang Third Army;

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Dong Yisan, former major general, director of the Second Division of the Kuomintang 15th Pacification Zone Command;

Li Yikuang, former lieutenant general, vice-commander of the Kuomintang 5th Army and concurrently commander of the independent 50th Division.

CHINA DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS

OW111012 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1313 GMT 9 May 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 9 May (XINHUA) -- The China Democratic League Central Committee held the 11th session of its Standing Committee on 8 and 9 May in Beijing. The session decided that the third plenary session of the Central Committee will be held in late June and that questions concerning the early convocation of the Fifth National Congress of the China Democratic League will be discussed at the plenary session.

Prior to this Standing Committee session, the China Democratic League held a forum of responsible persons of its 28 provincial, municipal and autonomous regional committees and some city committees.

At the Standing Committee session, Li Wenyi, vice chairman of the China Democratic League Central Committee, made a report on the nomination, through consultation, of the league's candidates for Sixth CPPCC National Committee membership.

Other vice chairmen of the China Democratic League Central Committee who attended the Standing Committee session were Hu Yuzhi, Chu Tunan, Su Buqing, Hua Luogeng and Wen Jiasi.

REVISED EDITION OF STC BOOK PUBLISHED

OW171217 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0854 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 11 May (XINHUA) -- A XINHUA reporter learned from the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications that, in order to popularize the simplified Chinese characters and meet the needs of the masses, the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications recently compiled and revised the "Standard Telegraphic Code Book" which had been in use in China for many years, and began to put the new books on sale throughout the nation. The Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications decided that the "Standard Telegraphic Code Book (Revised Edition)" will be used in the public telegraph and communications system throughout China from 0000 on 1 September.

The "Standard Telegraphic Code Book (Revised Edition)" has replaced the original complex forms of Chinese characters with the simplified versions announced by the state; eliminated variant forms of, as well as rare, Chinese characters; and added a few characters commonly used in the fields of medicine, metallurgy, chemical engineering, textile and other fields, as well as some characters commonly used locally. The newly revised standard telegraphic code book has two volumes. In Volume I, the Chinese characters are listed according to the order of the radicals and the number of strokes. In Volume II, the Chinese characters are listed in alphabetical order according to the Pinyin phonetic system.

'BIOGRAPHIES OF REVOLUTIONARY MARTYRS' PLANNED

OW161257 Beijing XINHUA in English 1218 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Beijing, May 16 (XINHUA) -- A multi-volume series entitled "Biographies of Revolutionary Martyrs" to be put out by the People's Publishing House, is now being compiled by the Party History Research Center under the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

More than ten volumes are planned. They will contain life stories of about 1,000 persons who took part in the revolution during the period from the founding of the Chinese Communist Party in 1921 to the founding of New China in 1949. They include party leaders and members, Youth League members, Young Pioneers, revolutionary masses, non-party people who supported the revolution and foreign friends who died for the Chinese revolution.

The volumes will be compiled in chronological order and will include the founding of the party, the northern expedition, the agrarian revolutionary war, the war of resistance against Japan and the war of liberation.

An official in charge of the work said, the series is being published in order to educate later generations and carry forward the party's revolutionary tradition.

MONTHLY PICTORIAL TO BEGIN PUBLICATION

HK120116 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0247 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Beijing, 11 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- A monthly pictorial SHIJIE ZHISHI HUABAO, [WORLD KNOWLEDGE PICTORIAL] published by the Shijie Zhishi Publishing House, will start publication and be put on sale at home and abroad this July.

SHIJIE ZHISHI HUABAO is a pictorial aimed at presenting world information and spreading knowledge about foreign countries. Carefully printed in color, this pictorial will contain interesting, rich and colorful contents ranging from world information to important developments, scenic spots and historical relics around the world, national customs, culture and arts, economic science, sports news, biographies, history, geography, rare animals, series of history in picture of World War II, and so on.

RADIO-TELEVISION UNIVERSITY TO BE EXPANDED

OW161303 Beijing XINHUA in English 1211 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Wuhan, May 16 (XINHUA correspondent Qin Xinmin) -- China will expand its radio-television university to two million students by 1990.

This was announced here today by Wang Yishan, acting president of the Central Radio-Television University, at the current national conference on higher education.

Wang Yishan said the total student body would be increased from the present 347,000 to 850,000 students and then to two million by 1990.

He said that during the past four years, the university had shown itself to be a promising institution, able to reach large segments of China's population.

Since its founding in February 1979, the university has had three intakes of nearly 800,000 people, including 360,000 full-time students and nearly 440,000 part-time scholars.

The university's first group of science and engineering majors graduated last July after three years' study. Among them were 78,000 full time students who were awarded diplomas and given payment equivalent to that of three-year regular college graduates.

The acting president said China will use loans from the World Bank to set up nine educational T.V. stations and a number of recording centers, libraries and laboratories.

Seven economics specialities, including management, statistics, book keeping and finance, will be opened this autumn by the university, which now broadcasts courses in engineering, electronics, mathematics, physics and Chinese language.

Wang Yishan said the university will open more courses in economics, law and other liberal arts and in the next several years gradually make liberal arts majors the majority of the student body.

Students at present are mainly in-service workers, staff members, technicians and teachers, with a schooling period of two or three years. The university's teaching methods combine broadcast, television, tape recording and textbooks.

While continuing enrollment of registered students, the university will allow spare-time viewers to sit for the university's examinations and receive diplomas after passing them.

There are no firm statistics on spare-time viewers; but Wang Yishan said that in some places their number doubles that of the registered students.

Across the country there are now over 6,000 full-time and 18,000 part-time teachers to coach the audio-visual students and invigilate in examinations given by the Central Radio-Television University.

RESTRUCTURING ADVANCES IN ANHUI COMMUNES

OW100553 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 May 83

[Excerpt] Administrative restructuring of rural communes has been intensified in certain localities of Anhui. The organizing of leading township-level party, government, and enterprise organs has been basically completed in Fengyang, Chuxian, Feidong, and Changfeng Counties, where the restructuring process has progressed rather rapidly. The brigades and production teams in certain localities have also been restructured along with the restructuring of some communes.

The organizing of the leading organs of administrative villages has also been completed in certain localities in Suxian and Chuxian Prefectures and in Feidong, Feixi, Changfeng, and Dongzhi Counties. In Feidong County, the former 730 brigades there have been restructured into villages and villagers' committees and administrative village party branches have been set up.

In the course of organizing the leading organs of party, government, and enterprises of various townships as well as the leading organs of various administrative villages, all localities have set proper criteria for the cadres' political competence, age, and education, and promoted only the outstanding middle-aged and young cadres to the leading party, government, and enterprise organs of various townships in accordance with the principle of making the cadres' ranks more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and professionally more competent. Statistics for 9 localities in 4 counties of Fuyang Prefecture show that the average age of the 56 cadres promoted to various leading township organs is 40.2 years, which is 5.6 years lower than that of their predecessors, and that 3 of the 56 cadres are college educated, 26 senior middle-school educated, and 27 junior middle-school educated.

SHANDONG COMMENTS ON IMPORTING FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY

SK070714 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 6 May 83

[Station commentary: "Importing and Incorporating Advanced and Applicable Foreign Technology and Equipment Is an Important Way To Promote Technical Progress"]

[Excerpts] Relying on progress of science and technology is a strategic issue for developing the national economy. There are many ways to promote technical progress. One important way is to import and incorporate advanced and applicable foreign technology and equipment to speed up enterprise technical transformation. The history of scientific and technical development of various countries proves that being good at incorporating the developed and advanced technologies of other nationalities and countries will accelerate the rate of its own technical development.

Over the past few years, our province has created a new situation in utilizing foreign capital, developing complementary trade, and importing technologies. Now departments and enterprises concerned in various prefectures and cities are formulating regulations on import affairs aiming at improving product quality and increasing product varieties, are discussing specific measures for using and improving the imported technologies and equipment, are simplifying the processes for technical import, and are loosening the policies concerning importing technologies. By doing so, our province's pace of technical progress will be accelerated and the its economic situation will be improved.

Importing advanced foreign technologies is heavy, arduous, and complicated work and only with rich knowledge and intelligence can we achieve success in this regard. First, to avoid importing useless foreign technologies, we must carefully discuss and select which technology should be imported.

Second, we should implement the principle of acting according to one's ability and give full considerations to the financial, subsidiary, and use capacities of our own departments and enterprises. Special attention should be paid to raising the economic results of the whole society.

Third, we should improve our work style, raise work efficiency, and be determined to import technologies once they are proven useful.

Fourth, to give play to the role of imported technologies and equipment, it is necessary to give full play to the intelligence and wisdom of intellectuals and provide conditions and convenience for them so as to help them open up the gate of advanced technology and make contributions to the prosperity of the national economy.

SHANDONG LEADERS ATTEND ZHANG HAIDI RALLY

SK130348 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 May 83

[Excerpts] On the morning of 13 May, the province and Jinan City held an 8,000-people rally at the Shandong Provincial Gymnasium to mobilize the people throughout the province to warmly respond to the call of the CPC Central Committee on launching the learn-from-Zhang Haidi activity in a thorough manner, fostering the communist outlook on life, and making active contributions to building high-degree socialist and material civilizations. At 0830, Lu Maozeng, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, declared the rally open.

Comrade Su Yiran, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, delivered the mobilization report.

Wei Jianyi, secretary of the Jinan City CPC Committee, also spoke at the rally. He said: Being the first native place of Zhang Haidi, Jinan City should conduct the learn-from Zhang Haidi activity in a better manner. He called on the large numbers of party members, CYL members, and the people across Jinan City to be galvanized into action to learn from Zhang Haidi's deeds, take Zhang Haidi's road, make efforts to be the new Lei Fengs of the 1980's, and make still greater contributions to the modernization drive of our motherland.

Also attending the rally were responsible comrades of the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial People's Government and the provincial CPPCC Committee, including Liang Buting, Li Changan, Li Zhen, Jiang Chunyun, Qin Hezhen, and Li Zichao. The rally was also participated in by responsible persons of the Jinan PLA units, the Air Force of the Jinan PLA units, and the provincial Military District, including Zhang Zhi, (Wang Zhengzong), and Li Zhicheng. (Feng Jin), deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the CYL Central Committee, also participated in the rally. Also attending were responsible persons of the provincial Trade Union Council, the provincial CYL Committee, the provincial Women's Federation, various departments, commissions, offices, and bureaus at the provincial level and of Jinan City. Also attending were cadres, workers, and staff members in Jinan City and other places in the province, college students in Jinan, commanders and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Jinan, cadres and policeman of the Armed Forces police units, and some residents in neighborhoods.

SHANGHAI CYL CONGRESS ENDS, COMMITTEE MEETS

OW091423 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 May 83

[Text] The Eighth Shanghai Municipal CYL Congress successfully completed all the tasks as scheduled and closed victoriously this afternoon.

The congress unanimously approved the work report entitled "All Youth of Shanghai Unite in Struggle and Courageously Take Up the Important New Historical Tasks," delivered by Comrade Wang Mingzhang on behalf of the Seventh Municipal CYL Committee.

Through democratic consultations and by secret ballot, the delegates unanimously elected 89 comrades including (Li Yuanchao) and (Wan Xueyuan) as members of the Eighth Municipal CYL Committee and also elected 10 alternate members.

Comrade (Li Yuanchao) made the closing speech. He pointed out: Following this congress, the work of the Shanghai CYL Committee will, on the basis of setting things straight, embark on the glorious road to create a new situation. He said: The tasks before us are glorious and arduous. It is necessary for all of us to unite closely. When people are of one mind, they can move Mount Tai. So long as we work with one heart and one mind, we certainly will be able to carry out the important new historical tasks.

(Li Yuanchao) called on the 3 million CYL members and young people of Shanghai under the leadership of the municipal CYL Committee and the CYL Central Committee to work courageously, study diligently, foster a new work style, be determined to carry out reforms, unite in struggle, and dedicate their youthful years to building Shanghai into a modern socialist city -- economically prosperous, advanced in science and technology, culturally advanced, and environmentally clean and tidy.

Following the close of the congress, the newly elected members of the Eighth Shanghai Municipal CYL Committee held their first plenary meeting this afternoon at the Hall of Literature and Art. The plenary meeting elected a 15-member Standing Committee. (Li Yuanchao) was elected secretary of the municipal CYL Committee; (Wan Xueyuan), (Huang Mengqiu), (Tian Hong) -- female, (Chen Furong), (Huang Yajun), and (Chen Haiyan) were elected deputy secretaries. The average age of the secretary and six deputy secretaries is 32.7. Five of them, or 71.4 percent, have a college-level education.

(Li Yuanchao) spoke at the meeting. He pointed out: The present committee's glorious duty is to unite all CYL members and youth people of the municipality to courageously take up their important new historical tasks -- to make accomplishments in production and construction, technical progress, acquisition of scientific and general knowledge, changing the standards of social conduct, training a generation of new people, and so forth, and strive to create a new situation in the work of the CYL.

He called on CYL cadres at various levels to carry forward the fine style of blazing new trails, seeking truth, studying diligently, and forging close ties with the masses of young people; to set an example for CYL members and young people everywhere; and to strive to do solid work in creating a new situation.

BRIEFS

FUJIAN PORT IMPROVEMENT -- Fuzhou, 2 May (XINHUA) -- After more than 2 years' dredging and repair, Fuzhou's Mawei port is now capable of berthing 10,000-ton vessels. Domestic shipping routes are available from the port to Shanghai, Qingdao, Qinhuangdao, Dalian, Wenzhou, Ningbo, Xiamen, Guangzhou, and Zhanjiang. Passenger ships also operate between Fuzhou and Shanghai. International shipping routes connect the port with Japan, Singapore, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, West Germany, and Britain. Two 10,000-ton and two 5,000-ton wharves, with a total length of 592 meters, were built in 1970. Currently, the water depth of the former and latter are over 9 and 7.5 meters, respectively. The handling capacity of the port was more than 1.5 million tons last year. [Excerpts] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0205 GMT 2 May 83 OW]

REN ZHONGYI INSPECTS TWO GUANGDONG COUNTIES

HK180732 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, and Liu Tianfu, member of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, inspected Longmen and Conghua Counties from 4-8 May, and listened to reports by the CPC Committees of the two counties. While affirming the achievements made by the two counties in the last few years, they have contributed valuable views on how Guangzhou City can do a good job in administering the counties on the outskirts of the city.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi and Liu Tianfu held that Guangzhou City must properly sum up experience in city administration over counties and should not rest contentedly because of its present achievements.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: As a large city with a sound industrial basis, Guangzhou should push ahead those counties and districts under its jurisdiction to rapidly develop their economy. Meanwhile, the latter should also take advantage of the sound industrial basis of Guangzhou to develop their own economy and take the initiative in tapping their latent power. Situated closer to Guangzhou than other counties, mountainous Conghua County should take the lead in developing its economy.

Comrade Liu Tianfu said: Some industrial branches of Guangzhou City should be diffused to outlying counties and districts.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: Guangzhou City should learn from Foshan City, and find out how the latter administers counties and how its industrial, communications, financial, and trade departments assist counties and communes in developing its economy.

DEMOCRATIC PARTIES SET UP BRANCHES IN GUANGZHOU

OW150836 Beijing XINHUA in English 0757 GMT 15 May 83

[Text] Guangzhou, May 15 (XINHUA) -- The Jiusan Society has established its branch in Guangzhou, capital of Guangdong Province. The Jiusan Society is a democratic party mainly composed of scientists.

The new branch has a membership of more than 30, with Liang Yizhou, director of the Guangzhou Pharmaceutical Inspection Institute, as the chairman of the branch committee.

The Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League also set up a branch in Guangzhou recently. It had earlier established branches in Hainan Administrative Region and Hainan Autonomous Prefecture of Li and Miao nationalities. To date all the eight democratic parties in the country have their branches in Guangzhou City.

GUANGDONG GOVERNMENT ON BIRTH CONTROL SERVICES

HK180843 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 14 May 83

[Text] The Guangdong Provincial People's Government held a provincial telephone conference last night to mobilize and draw up a plan for the better organization of medical teams and for improving the quality of surgical operations as the provincial family planning work reaches its climax. Wang Pingshan, vice governor of the province, presided over the conference and delivered a speech.

The conference pointed out: The provincial family planning work is reaching its climax in all parts of the province, but the basic medical services and the organization work cannot catch up in the current situation of rapid development.

Therefore, medical and health departments at all levels in the province must try their best to mobilize latent potential and make unified plans to dispatch medical personnel to the grassroots level. Medical and health departments at all levels in the province must do a good job in sterilization operations and in providing necessary medical supplies.

GUANGDONG URGES CORRECTING UNHEALTHY PRACTICES

HK090642 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 5 May 83

[Text] Secretary Wang Ning, speaking on behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, at the conference of cadres at department head level and above directly under the provincial authorities, which was held yesterday morning, called on all provincial organs to take the lead in implementing the spirit of relevant central documents. That is, they should persistently correct unhealthy tendencies and achieve a fundamental improvement in party work style as soon as possible.

Referring to how provincial organs can further carry out the improvement in party work style at present, Comrade Wang Ning proposed: We must do a good job in three aspects. First, the party organizations of all departments, commissions, and bureaus directly under the provincial authorities must organize all party organization leaders to study the relevant central documents, according to the demand of the provincial CPC Committee. They must spontaneously examine themselves in light of the documents and carry out criticism and self-criticism. Second, party organizations at all levels must take strong measures to resolutely check the unhealthy practices of party members and cadres in house building and distribution. We must investigate and deal with those whose cases are serious or bad, and which have caused much complaint among the masses. Third, we must firmly and thoroughly carry out the struggle to hit at serious economic crime in a sustained and thorough way.

NANFANG RIBAO ON FOREIGN ECONOMIC COOPERATION

HK090228 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 5 May 83 p 1

[Report by Chang Jin and Yong Tang: "Guangdong's Foreign Economic Cooperation Develops Steadily"]

[Text] In the first quarter of this year, our province's foreign economic cooperation developed continuously and steadily. The province (excluding Shenzhen City) had recently signed over 2,350 various economic contracts, 36 percent more than the same period last year. Over 10,800 contracts were being fulfilled, 48.5 percent more than the same period last year. Actual investment and equipment provided by foreign businessmen amounted to over \$39 million, 89 percent more than the same period last year. Net income of foreign exchange reached \$37.6 million, 20 percent more than the same period last year.

A characteristic of our province in carrying out foreign economic cooperation in the first quarter of this year was that the number of projects of importing equipment for technical transformation of enterprises had increased and the value of equipment actually provided by foreign businessmen had increased by more than 100 percent compared with the same period last year. Of this, funds and value of equipment actually provided by foreign businessmen as a result of signing new contracts of compensation trade and cooperative management had respectively increased by 22 and 89 percent compared with the same period last year. The aluminum shape production line with an annual production capacity of 3,000 tons which is to be imported from the United States by the Guangdong nonferrous metals processing factory and the production line for sealing 180-200 million diodes annually with glass to be imported from Hong Kong by the Shaoguan radio factory are relatively bigger projects to be imported by our province this year.

Work concerning advanced equipment which has been imported with foreign funds is in full swing and some is being installed. The long-fiber nylon factory with an annual capacity of 5,000 tons which has been imported from Britain, the nylon textile factory with an annual capacity of 12 million pounds which has been imported from Japan by Fushan City, and other major projects have already been put into trial production.

GUANGXI MEETINGS ON CULTURAL REVOLUTION

HK180625 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 May 83

[Text] Since April, the prefectural and city CPC committees throughout our region have held enlarged meetings one after another to convey the comments of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat on the handling of the aftermath of the Cultural Revolution in the region, as well as the guidelines laid down by the work meeting of the regional CPC Committee. They have studied the resolution adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the documents concerned, issued by the central authorities, and have deliberated on how to handle the aftermath of the Cultural Revolution. The participants in these enlarged meetings pledged to clear all the aftermath of the Cultural Revolution in the region within this year and strive to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization.

In conveying the comments of the CPC Central Committee Secretariat on the handling of the aftermath of the Cultural Revolution and the guidelines laid down by the work meeting of the regional CPC Committee, the prefectural and city CPC committees emphasized that leading people on the CPC committees themselves should first of all have a correct understanding of the resolution adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the documents concerned, as it is a necessary step toward improving their own ideological understanding. They should have a thorough understanding of the importance and urgency of handling the aftermath of the Cultural Revolution, and should conscientiously overcome factionalist influence and strengthen their party character, so as to keep pace with the party's central authorities politically and ideologically and so as to handle the aftermath of the Cultural Revolution in a down-to-earth manner.

The prefectural and city CPC committees have given priority to the handling of the aftermath of the Cultural Revolution and placed it on their agenda of important matters. At the same time, they have readjusted and added to their leading groups and offices in charge of handling the aftermath of the Cultural Revolution, removed some comrades unsuitable for the job, and brought in comrades with purer party character who are fairminded and relatively capable of filling the posts.

In Yulin Prefecture, 70 additional cadres have been transferred from the organs of the prefectural CPC committee and the commissioner's office to handle the matter. The number of members of the leading group of Qingzhou Prefecture in charge of handling the aftermath of the Cultural Revolution has increased from 6 to 9 people, while the size of the staff has also increased.

In implementing the directives of the central authorities and the regional CPC Committee, the prefectural and city CPC Committees have paid attention to handling the cases concerning the three types of people who rose to power during the Cultural Revolution and those who seriously violated the law and discipline. Based on thorough investigation, the prefectural and city CPC committees have handled some cases of those who were classified as members of the three types of people and who were still holding posts in leading groups and also some cases of those who had committed serious mistakes in the Cultural Revolution. Some of these people have been deprived of their posts and some have been temporarily relieved of their posts for investigation. The masses are generally satisfied with the measures taken.

In implementing the directives of the central authorities and the regional CPC Committee, the prefectural and city CPC committees have emphasized that the party's policy must be upheld in handling cases; and, in handling some historical issues left by the Cultural Revolution, it is necessary to steadfastly carry out the guidelines of being practical and realistic and not tolerating any mistake, and to adhere to the principle of focusing on matters of principle and not bothering with trivial ones. A positive and careful attitude should be taken: Those who committed general mistakes must receive meticulous ideological education so that they can distinguish right from wrong and draw lessons from their mistakes and strengthen their understanding; those who committed serious mistakes should be treated in a discriminating fashion based on fact, according to the nature of their mistakes, and in light of their attitude toward their mistakes.

History Resolution Stressed

HK080418 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 7 May 83

[Excerpts] According to GUANGXI RIBAO, regional CPC Committee Secretary Huang Yun put forward the following demand when speaking at a forum on news reporting conveyed by the regional CPC Committee's Propaganda Department: It is essential to make up for the missed lesson in studying the resolution of the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

Since the conclusion of the regional CPC Committee work conference, the prefectural and city CPC committees are actively taking steps to implement the instructions of the central and regional CPC committees on handling the problems left over from the Cultural Revolution in the region.

On the question of how to complete this historic task, Comrade Huang Yun said: First it is necessary to further study the resolution on a number of questions in the history of the party since the founding of the state, which was adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee. In particular we must study the portions of the resolution dealing with the 10 years of the Great Cultural Revolution and the great historic turning-point; we must enhance the understanding of the party members and cadres, bring party spirit into vigorous play, and resolutely overcome factionalism. In the past we did not do well in studying the resolution of the sixth plenary session. In particular, we did poorly in linking the study with our thinking and with reality and solving problems of understanding. As a result, the problem of factionalism has never been overcome, and the problems left over from the Cultural Resolution could not be solved in good time. The unfolding of all work has been affected to a certain extent because of this. This is a profound lesson.

The study of the resolution of the sixth plenary session is to a very great extent a matter of making up for the missed lesson. Moreover, it is essential to make up for this missed lesson. Only thus can we enhance our ideological understanding and spontaneously maintain ideological and political unity with the Central Committee. Only by making up for this missed lesson can we better appreciate the party's line, principles, and policies since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, clear away the interference caused by the pernicious influence of the Cultural Revolution, eliminate leftist ideological influence, and handle well the problems left over from the Cultural Revolution. Only by making up for this missed lesson can those comrades who made mistakes during the Cultural Revolution change their stand, have a clear idea of their own problems and resolve to correct their mistake. Hence we must have adequate understanding of the importance of making up for this missed lesson.

Comrade Huang Yun also demanded: Studying the resolution of the sixth plenary session must be combined with studying the instructions of the central and regional CPC committees on handling the problems left over from the Cultural Revolution and also the relevant policies. We must have a complete and accurate understanding of party policies and ensure that they are correctly implemented. He also put forward views on current propaganda and reporting.

The meeting was held in Nanning from 4 to 6 May. The participants included comrades of prefectoral and city CPC committee propaganda departments in charge of news work, responsible comrades of prefectoral, city, and county newspapers, comrades of central news units in Guangxi, and responsible persons of news units in Nanning. The meeting concentrated on studying questions of current propaganda and reporting. Responsible comrades of the Guangxi work group of the central group for guiding structural reform attended the meeting.

HAINAN HOLDS MEETING ON ILLEGAL HOUSE BUILDING

HK160847 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 14 May 83

[Summary] The CPC Committee and administrative office of Hainan Island held a meeting from 10-12 May, calling for a stop to illegal building of houses by party members and cadres.

"The secretary of the district CPC Committee and head of the district administrative office Lei Yu pointed out at the meeting: The malady of illegal building and distributing of houses has created a very bad impression among the masses of the people. We must get to the bottom of the matter. The date 1 July has been drawn as a clear line of demarcation on the problem. Party members and cadres who have committed such mistakes should by no means have the idea of leaving things to chance."

"At the meeting, Comrade Lei Yu also spoke on the following three points: "1. At present, the unhealthy tendencies of illegal building and distributing of houses by party members and cadres are arousing popular discontent. The absence of a solution to this problem means that improvement of the party style is only an empty word. Party organizations at various levels must attach great importance to the problem, and strive to take it as a breakthrough in the improvement of the party style.

"2. Leaders at all levels, particularly secretaries of the CPC committees, at county level must grasp the problem themselves. A good example has been shown in this respect by the secretary of the Qiongshan County CPC Committee and the county head. They first solved the problem in leadership groups at four levels of the county. This experience is very good. Then, they tabled facts at innerparty meetings by persuading the cadres who were involved to correct their mistakes. We appreciate this approach to solving the problem and hope that all other comrades will learn from their experiences.

"3. Strict attention must be paid to policies. We now encourage people to build private houses and buy residential houses in cities and towns, in order to change the past practice of the state doing much more than necessary in the housing field. This has become one of the major measures in solving the housing problem. We, therefore, do not oppose, but encourage party members and cadres to build private houses under the guidance of state plans. However, we must put a stop to illegal building of houses. In dealing with such cases, we must proceed from the realities and work in light of party policies. For our district, such policies are reflected in the circular recently issued by the district CPC Committee on the question of unhealthy tendencies of illegal building and distributing of houses among party members and cadres, as well as the relevant circular by the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CPC Central Committee.

"A clear line of demarcation on the problem has been drawn from 1 July. Any party members and cadres who have committed such mistakes and take the initiative, before 1 July, in making self-examination for their mistakes, returning the houses they are occupying, or making compensation, will be handled leniently. Nevertheless, those who refuse to take the initiative in confessing their problems, returning to the houses they are occupying, and making compensation after 1 July, or who falsify vouchers, or even conclude a pact to shield one another, will be severely punished."

FOREIGN BUSINESS INTEREST IN HAINAN ISLAND CITED

HK160331 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] The decision of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on speeding up the exploitation and development of Hainan Island has aroused the interest of people concerned at home and abroad. There has been a continuous growth in the number of businessmen from foreign countries and Hong Kong coming to Hainan for business negotiations. From the beginning of this year until early May, a total of [words indistinct] delegations from the United States, Japan, France, Canada, Singapore, Belgium, and Hong Kong have come to Hainan Island to conduct investigation and pay visits. They have signed intentions for joint exploration and contracts.

When the news that the CPC Central Committee and the State Council has decided to speed up the exploitation and development of Hainan Island spread abroad, many foreign businessmen, Overseas Chinese, and compatriots of Hong Kong and Macao wrote letters and sent cables to relevant departments of the district, inquiring about some [words indistinct]. They have also promptly dispatched people to the district to conduct on-the-spot investigation. Among these delegations, five were from the United States and four were from Japan. Upon their arrival in the district, they inquired in detail about the items for exploitation and about concrete policies and principles, and paid visits to areas concerned. Quite a few foreign and Hong Kong businessmen held that the district has promising prospects for developing its foreign trade economy and expressed willingness to invest in exploitation. They have entered into talks with relevant departments of the district on a wide range of subjects, showing particular interest in the exploitation of mineral resources, port construction, [words indistinct] tourism, the construction materials, petroleum, and solar energy industries, and rubber products.

After business talks, contracts have been signed on building a small cement factory, [words indistinct] an edible seaweed factory, a solar energy factory, a pig-raising farm, and a hospital, and initial agreements have been signed on building a feed-processing plant, a fishing boat plant, and a restaurant.

HENAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

HK080624 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 May 83

[Summary] The first meeting of the Sixth Henan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded today after 5 days in session. Committee Chairman Zhao Wenfu presided at the closing session. Vice Chairman Zhang Shude made a speech. At the opening of the meeting, Zhao Wenfu and Zhang Shude spoke on the nature, role, and tasks of the committee and on the work arrangements for 1983. The participants approved these arrangements.

The meeting listed to a report by Governor He Zhukang on structural reform in the provincial government, and expressed satisfaction with the progress of this work. The meeting passed a resolution on this report.

Committee Vice Chairmen Liu Mingbang, Shao Wenjie, Wu Shaokui, Ding Shi, Chen Bingzhi, Wang Peiyu, Guo Peijun, and Fan Lian attended the meeting.

The meeting appointed (Wang Jincai) and (Zi Shiguang) deputy secretaries-general of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

The meeting made the following appointments in the provincial People's Government: (Yang Xianming) to be director of the provincial economics committee; (Li Changze) to be director of the provincial science and technology committee; (Wang Giting) to be director of the provincial physical culture committee; (Xia Shikui) to be director of the provincial family planning committee; (Gao Wei) to be director of the provincial nationalities affairs committee; (Cai Liuhai) to be director of the provincial government's foreign affairs office; (Lin Xuemei) to be director of the provincial government's Overseas Chinese affairs office; (Li Guangjing) to be director of the provincial public security department; (Yang Tingfen) to be director of the provincial civil affairs department; (Zhao Shuo) to be director of the provincial metallurgical and building materials industry department; (Gin Kecai) to be director of the provincial machine-building and electronics industry department; (Liu Shuxiang) to be director of the provincial coal industry department; (Du Jun) to be director of the provincial petrochemical industry department; (Li Guangtian) to be director of the provincial communications department; (Zhang Heting) to be director of the provincial textile industry department; (Xu Guangxuan) to be director of the provincial light industry department; (Zhao Bolin) to be director of the provincial collective industry administrative bureau; (Yu Xin) to be director of the provincial water conservancy department; (Li Shouzhang) to be director of the provincial agriculture and animal husbandry department; (Zhang Gisen) to be director of the provincial forestry department; (Nian Xiuzhang) to be director of the provincial Meteorological Bureau; (Li Benli) to be director of the provincial labor and personnel department; (Wei Fangping) to be director of the provincial urban and rural construction and environmental protection department; (Zhang Han) to be director of the provincial Statistics Bureau; (Huang Kegang) to be director of the provincial material supply bureau; (Wang Jixian) to be director of the provincial department for external economic relations and trade; (Tang Baoqi) to be director of the provincial finance department; (Zhang Zhifeng) to be director of the provincial food bureau; (Li Qiwen) to be director of the provincial industry and commerce administrative bureau; (Li Guangzhou) to be director of the provincial broadcasting and television department; (Zeng Jianrong) to be director of the provincial education department; (Peng Wei) to be director of the provincial culture department; and (Yang Ronghe) to be director of the provincial public health department.

HUBEI TO SUBSTITUTE TAXES FOR PROFIT DELIVERY

Governor's Statements

HK170849 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] At the provincial work conference on substituting taxes for delivery of profits which concluded yesterday, Governor Huang Zhizhen pointed out: Starting from 1 June, the system of substituting taxes for delivery of profits will be practiced throughout the province in an all-round way.

The substitution of taxes for delivery of profits is a major reform in the economic management system. As conditions are ripe in our province, it is imperative to carry out the system of substitution of taxes for delivery of profits. This will have a far-reaching influence in vigorously developing our economy and creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization in our province.

Governor Huang said: The substitution of taxes for delivery of profits is a new type of work, which is strongly related to policy.

State enterprises should earnestly implement the related policies of the central authorities and the concrete stipulations of the provincial financial department. Departments and localities at all levels should relay the policy to grassroots level as soon as possible and apply a variety of forms to energetically publicize the system of substitution of taxes for delivery of profits, so that it is made known to every household. The ranks of cadres engaged in finance and tax work should be strengthened and the professional knowledge of financial and accounting personnel should be raised so as to ensure the successful procedure of this work.

Governor Huang said: In the first 4 months of this year, the industrial production of our province has speedily increased; however, revenue did not simultaneously increase. Such a situation should arouse the attention of various localities. It is imperative to further achieve better economic results by substituting taxes for delivery of profits, attain both the increase of production and increase of revenue, and strive to fulfill and overfulfill the various production plans and financial tasks of this year at an early date.

Leading comrades of the responsible departments at prefectural and city levels of the whole province attended the conference. They expressed their determination to follow the requirements of the provincial government and implement the various policies concerning the substitution of taxes for delivery of profits to every enterprise on time.

Wuhan Commentary

HK170853 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 May 83

[Station commentary: "Pay Attention to This Major Event Which Is Advantageous to Both the State and People"]

[Text] Starting from 1 June, the state enterprises of our province will practice the system of substitution of taxes for delivery of profits in an all-round way. This is a major reform in the relations of distribution between the state and the enterprise.

The key to the practice of substituting taxes for delivery of profits is to correctly handle the relations of interest between the state, enterprise, and individual, that is, to ensure that the state gets the greater part, the enterprise gets the medium part, and the individual gets the smaller part. As the saying goes: Small streams rise when the main stream is high. Only when the state gets the greater part can the funds for the major constructions be guaranteed, the national economy be enlivened, and the medium part of the enterprise and smaller part of individual workers have a firm and solid foundation.

At present, many enterprises in our province have implemented the various forms of contracted responsibilities. They have practiced the system of substituting taxes for delivery of profits according to the new stipulations. It should be pointed out that the substitution of taxes for delivery of profits is not in opposition to the management and contracted responsibilities. The purpose of both is to change the situation of everybody eating from the same big pot. The difference between the two is that the enterprises can conclude contracts with the state only before and not after the payment of taxes. After implementing the system of substituting taxes for delivery of profits, the contracted responsibility system will continue to play its role within the enterprises. The enterprises and workers should also further link their responsibilities, rights, and benefits and effectively achieve better economic results.

Since the implementation of the system of substituting taxes for delivery of profits, the enterprises are full of vigor. This is the common experience of the 120 enterprises of our province that are already practicing the system.

Facts have proved that the earlier the system is practiced, the more benefits the state, enterprise, and individual will get. We believe that by substituting taxes for delivery of profits, we will certainly be able to arouse the initiative of all fields and effect the fundamental turn for the better in the financial and economic situation of our province.

COMMENTARY ON CARING FOR HUNAN'S INTELLECTUALS

HK120404 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 May 83

[Text] Listeners: The practice of the leaders of the Longshan and Changde County CPC Committees in taking the initiative to make friends with intellectuals and become their close friends is worth encouraging. Practice has proved that in order to really put intellectuals in important positions and give play to their role, leading groups at all levels should in addition to continuing to eliminate the influence of leftism and conscientiously implement our policy toward intellectuals, take the initiative to make friends with the intellectuals and treat them with sincerity. Moreover, they should conscientiously solve the problems related to their working and living conditions, which need to be solved and can be solved, and thus provide conditions for them to display their abilities. As a result, our intellectuals will more deeply realize the glorious duties assigned to them and strive hard to devote their wisdom and abilities and make great contributions to the cause of building socialist material and spiritual civilizations.

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG JOURNALISTS MEET -- The meeting of the council of the provincial Journalists Association closed yesterday. Ding Xilin, vice chairman of the China National Journalists Association and chairman of the provincial Journalists Association, relayed at the meeting the spirit of the recent meeting of the Third Council of the National Journalists Association. Wu Youcheng, chairman of the provincial press association, delivered a speech at the meeting. The meeting recalled the work of the provincial Journalists Association in the period since it began its activities on 9 January last year and discussed the way to carry out the work in the future in order to create a new situation in the work of journalists. The participants in the meeting stressed the vigorous development of the activities of learning from Zhang Haidi, a fine CYL member, and An Ke, a revolutionary martyr, model CPC member, and fine journalist. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2350 GMT 11 May 83 HK]

HENAN FIRE PRECAUTION — On 5 and 6 May, the provincial fire safety committee held a meeting on fire precaution during the summer harvest. Vice Provincial Governor Yan Jiming attended the meeting and delivered a speech. The meeting pointed out that wheat on 75 million mu of land in the province is coming along fine and a bumper harvest is expected. It is, therefore, an urgent task to do a good job in fire precaution. The meeting stressed: 1) commanding organizations must be established as soon as possible under the leadership of CPC committees and governments at all levels to protect wheat; 2) various propaganda means must be used to extensively propagate the importance of fire precaution and to publicize knowledge of preventing fire, extinguishing fire, and avoiding other incidents; 3) grasp key units to ensure the safety of wheat fields and to halt the wrong practice of drying and threshing wheat on highways; 4) it is necessary to vigorously recommend those advanced units and individuals in fire precaution and promote their successful experience. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 May 83 HK]

SICHUAN CONFERENCE EXAMINES TAX PAYMENT SYSTEM

HK110949 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 10 May 83

[Summary] According to SICHUAN RIBAO, the recent provincial work conference decided that, according to the measures of substituting taxes for profit delivery approved by the State Council and the provincial government's relevant arrangement, our province should resolutely and systematically implement the substitution of taxes for profit delivery in our state-run enterprises. All participants in the conference were of the opinion that this was an important reform and an important policy decision of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council, and that this policy decision and the provincial government's arrangement were very appropriate.

"In implementing the substitution of taxes for profit delivery, we must ensure that the state gets the biggest share, the enterprise gets the medium-sized share, and the individual gets the smallest share. Basically, enterprises in the province as a whole should maintain the same level of retained profits as in the previous year. However, if the level exceeds the provision of the state in some enterprises, it should be appropriately readjusted in order to maintain the level of retained profit fixed by the provincial planning conference at the end of last year. The general principle is that we should cause no reduction to the share of either party."

The conference held that, as a principle, large and medium-sized enterprises should implement the policy this year. If there are actual difficulties in doing so, it can be delayed until next year subject to approval from the upper level. Small enterprises can adopt appropriate flexible measures in implementing this policy.

YUNNAN MEETING VIEWS EMULATING ZHANG HAIDI

HK180303 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 May 83

[Summary] On the afternoon of 13 May, the Propaganda Department of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee and the Yunnan Provincial CYL Committee held a mobilization meeting to learn from Zhang Haidi. More than 1,500 people attended the meeting. They came from various organizations in the Kunming area. Yan Zhen, vice director of the Propaganda Department of the provincial CPC Committee, presided over the meeting.

Yu Huoli, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC Committee, spoke first at the meeting. He said that we should respond to the call of the CPC Central Committee to learn from Comrade Zhang Haidi because she is a living Lei Feng of the 1980's who has been nurtured and brought up by the party and the people and is another glorious example for us all. From her we can see the spirit of loyalty to the motherland, love for the people, great vitality, and aspirations typical of the youths of our country.

"Yu Huoli said: We should intensively unfold activities to learn from Zhang Haidi, and educate and encourage the people with her inspiring deeds and lofty spirit. This is of profound significance in fostering the communist spirit among the people, kindling the people's enthusiasm for building the four modernizations, creating a new phase for the socialist modernization construction, and nurturing a new generation with communist ideals, education, and a sense of morality and discipline. Yu Huoli said that in learning from Zhang Haidi, we should establish a communist view of life, and, like her, study with strenuous efforts with a resolute aim of promoting the vitalization of China, and firmly establish the ideology of serving the people heart and soul.

He hoped that all the party members and cadres at various levels can set a good example in the work, and that the CYL members and youths of various nationalities can take the lead and become activists in learning from Zhang Haidi, and temper themselves to become a new generation of communist people of a Zhang Haidi-type in the course of the great practice of building the two civilizations."

Other comrades also spoke at the meeting.

YUNNAN RIBAO ON PARTY SCHOOL EDUCATION REFORM

HK171303 Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Apr 83 pp 1, 2

[Editorial: "Achieve Party School Education Regularization Progressively"]

[Text] The second provincial conference on party school work, which was held by the provincial CPC Committee, was a very important conference. The core of the conference discussion was to convey and implement the spirit of the second national conference on party school work, and to discuss the problem of implementing regular party school education. A new situation will be created in our provincial party school work through this conference.

At present, we are faced with the historical task of creating a new situation in socialist construction. We are now at an important juncture when the old is replaced by the new in the spirit of cooperation, and when we are carrying forward the revolutionary cause pioneered by our predecessors and forging ahead into the future. The quality of the cadres, and whether or not they can adapt themselves to the needs of the general task during the new era, have important bearing on the success of the socialist revolutionary cause and the rise and fall of the party and the state. In order to train and bring up party and government leading cadres who will be revolutionized, younger, better educated, and specialized to meet the socialist modernization needs as soon as possible, the CPC Central Committee decided that party schools at all levels must emphasize short-term cadre rotation training, and then shift the emphasis gradually to regular cadre training so as to bring about party school education regularization. This historical change in party school work is dictated by the great historical change in our state and the great task in this new era. It is inevitable in the development of history.

The party school is a school for training party and government principal leading cadres. Its basic task is to train for the party the leadership core that possesses communist political awareness, strong party spirit, a good work style, and modernization knowledge, by arming them with basic theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, the party's principles and policies, and essential modern scientific knowledge. Hence, with this kind of leadership core, we can handle the general principle and policy well, select and appoint people on their merits, and confidently ensure the inheritance and continuity of the party's undertakings. The failure of the present provincial cadres to meet the needs of socialist modernization is conspicuous in the province. Therefore, it requires more urgency in strengthening regular cadre training. We must overcome the problem of underestimating the study of Marxist basic theory and scientific knowledge. We must not ignore the thinking of regular training but instead must regularize actively provincial party school education.

The so-called regular party school education is a series of overall reforms in recruiting students, school system, curriculum, examination, assessment, and examination result records. The target of reform is to train the party and government leadership core for the four modernizations. The center of reform is education. Thus party school education will be reformed to meet socialist modernization needs with distinctive Chinese features, through regularization and systemization. The process of regularizing party school education is inevitably a process of gradual improvement and perfection.

It is also a process of overall party school reform. We must carry out the regularization in a firm and unswerving reform spirit. At the same time, we must direct our steps in a truth-seeking way and act in accordance with the provincial realities. We must work out an overall plan but must exercise guidance according to specific conditions. We must not rush headlong into action or act indiscriminately. The classes offered will coexist with training and rotation training for some time. Training classes, however, are the key in achieving regularization. All provincial and prefectural party schools, and those county CPC Committee party schools which have the necessary means, must run the classes actively. Those counties that do not have enough means must strive to create them and forge ahead toward regularization through transition.

Among our provincial cadres, there are quite a few comrades whose education standard is comparatively low. This is particularly true for comrades in the frontier regions. Therefore, it is a major issue to raise the education standard of these cadres. Party schools at all levels must run advanced study classes in accordance with the demand. The recruitment age for the classes must be under 50 years old, so that those comrades who are well-experienced in practical struggle and have strong party spirit, good work style, but rather low education standard will be able to pursue advanced studies and, thus, will be allowed to bring their roles into play.

During the reform, we must pay attention to summarization of experience. In addition to maintaining and developing the fine traditions and work style of the party school, we must be bold in exploration and making innovations under the new conditions. We must establish a set of practical requirements that will suit the regularization and the existing system and measures. Those comrades who are doing party school work must establish a sense of honor and dedication. They must spontaneously act in unison with the CPC Central Committee on political affairs and set strict demands on party spirit and work style. They must set an example and study their profession assiduously for further improvement in order to shoulder the important task of teaching. We must further implement the party's policy on intellectuals and solve conscientiously the problem of political and material treatment of party school educators.

The key to achieving regularization of party school education is to strengthen all levels of CPC Committee leadership on party school work. The CPC committees must treat party school work and cadre school work as part of their important task and listen to periodic reports. They must promptly study and solve problems that may be faced by party or cadre schools during the process of regularization. We must use cadres with strong party spirit and good work style and who have a specific standard on Marxist theory and possess cadre education experience to strengthen the party schools' and cadre schools' leading groups and the teaching ranks. We must allocate the necessary funds for running party schools and cadre schools for training. We can believe that a new situation in our provincial party school work will unquestionably be created and that historical change in party school work will be successfully achieved, so long as CPC committees at all levels strengthen their leadership, and all departments concerned make concerted efforts with party schools at all levels.

TIANJIN'S CHEN WEIDA ON TECHNICAL TRANSFORMATION

SK160518 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 18 Apr 83 p 2

[Text] In order to implement the guidelines of the State Council on importing technology to transform medium-sized and small enterprises in Tianjin and on trying out decision-making power among these enterprises, the municipal CPC Committee held a meeting of leading cadres of industrial and scientific and technological units and of universities and colleges on 14-15 April. The meeting mobilized the five contingents of scientific and technological workers to make concerted efforts and to struggle to create a new situation in transforming technology and achieving technical progress in our municipality.

Leading comrades of the municipal CPC Committee and government including Chen Weida, Tan Shaowen, Liu Cengkun, Yang Jingheng, and Wang Xudong, attended the meeting.

The meeting was presided over by Liu Cengkun, Standing Committee member of the municipal CPC Committee and deputy mayor. He relayed the relevant documents of the State Council. Chen Weida, first secretary of the municipal CPC Committee, delivered a report at the meeting. Yang Jingheng, Standing Committee member of the municipal CPC Committee, also delivered a speech.

In his report, Chen Weida spoke in detail about ways to rely on technology to develop our municipality's industry. He said: In order to realize the strategic objective of quadrupling the total industrial and agricultural output value as set forth by the 12th national party congress and to push forward the urban economy, it is necessary to rely on two basic points: correct policies and advanced science and technology. Correct policies mean to reform our economic systems which require our efforts to solve many problems concerning policies such as pricing policy, banking policy, and financial policy. In regard to relations between the state and enterprises, at present we have focused our attention on the adoption of the system of delivery of taxes instead of profits. About 90 percent of the enterprises in our municipality have adopted this system and only a small number of enterprises have resorted to other ways. Relying on science means that we must build our industrial economy as a whole on a modern scientific and technological basis. This year, we must make a big stride forward in carrying out technical transformation among enterprises. We must use domestic and foreign funds and advanced technologies to carry out a fairly large-scale industrial technical transformation in enterprises throughout the municipality so as to achieve the goal of improving economic benefits. On condition that we have not increased energy and raw materials, we must achieve better economic benefits by relying on technical progress and upgrading outdated products. In order to promote industrial production in our municipality, we must have a specific guiding ideology. That means we must rely on technical progress and advanced science and technology to transform our industrial production. If we do not have this correct guiding ideology, we will make mistakes in implementing economic policies. As far as Tianjin Municipality is concerned, this ideology has not been fully understood by the whole party. Many comrades have failed to fully understand the great significance of adopting advanced technology to transform our existing enterprises. In this regard, we have done some work. Though small in quantity, this work has enabled us to gain some successful experience and to be greatly inspired. Of course we have also drawn lessons from the work. This year we must sum up our past experiences and lessons and sober-mindedly carry out this work in a better organized, planned, and step-by-step manner. Objectively speaking, the present situation is very favorable. The most important thing is that our ideology must keep pace with the situation.

Chen Weida said: According to Marx, there are two ways to expand reproduction, namely, by relying on forces outside factories and by mainly relying on internal forces. Technical transformation and equipment upgrading I have mentioned above belong to the latter category. To achieve the quadrupling goal, we must definitely carry out a number of new construction projects. However, to achieve our goal, we must rely mainly on internal forces to expand reproduction and on improving work efficiency, technical level, labor productivity, and economic benefits. At present, we must rely on technical transformation and upgrading equipment to achieve a doubling and rely on new construction projects to achieve another doubling. This two together makes a quadrupling. This year, we must work out plans and make clear the issue of how much time should be devoted to carrying out technical transformation and upgrading equipment to achieve a doubling. We have called for technical transformation for years and the municipal CPC Committee stressed on three occasions last year that we must raise labor productivity by 2 percent. However, we have failed to achieve this goal. What are the reasons for this? One of the most important reasons is that we have failed to really grasp technical transformation and to properly organize and make use of funds and materials.

This fact shows that many of our comrades have failed to fully understand the importance and the pressing need of carrying out technical transformation. All of our comrades, whether they are responsible for industry, banking, finance, or science and technology, must understand one point and solve one ideological problem. That is, they must adopt advanced technology in all spheres and strive to transform and build Tianjin's industry. The advanced technology I have mentioned here refers to the international technical levels of the 1970's and the 1980's -- of international standards. Tianjin's industrial development must not follow the old track. We must define a principle on scaling heights while developing all work in Tianjin. The main reasons for our repeated stress on this issue can be grouped into the following five points: First, as far as the situation and strength of the state is concerned, at present the central authorities have called for resolutely controlling the volume of investments in fixed assets and the whole country to support and guarantee the construction of key projects because it is impossible for the state to allocate more funds to the localities to carry out new projects. Second, as far as market needs and demands are concerned, the development of industry and agriculture and the constantly improving living standards of the people have called for better quality and functions of industrial products. At present, there is acute competition among products produced by various localities. If we fail again to increase product varieties, improve product quality, and lower production cost, it will be impossible for our industrial products to stand firm in domestic markets or to enter the international market. Industrial development will be out of the question. Third, as far as the nature and position of our municipality is concerned, Tianjin, as an economic center of north China and an international port city, must focus its economic development on carrying out economic technical cooperation domestically and enhancing the competitiveness of products in foreign countries, enabling more products to enter the international market. All this must have an advanced technical foundation. We must redouble our efforts, quicken our pace, and be the vanguard in achieving technical progress. Fourth, as far as world economic development is concerned, the speed of technical progress is increasingly accelerating and the role played by science and technology in economic development is becoming more and more prominent. Fifth, judged by the experience of our municipality's enterprises, if they find their footing on technical transformation and technical progress, it will be possible for them to give full rein to their great potential and they will have bright prospects. Many facts prove that relying on technical progress to develop production is a fairly beneficial way of achieving quick returns with small investments.

Chen Weida stressed in his report: To carry out large-scale technical transformation in a planned way, at present we must first solve our problem of dislocation in education, scientific research, and production and organize together the five contingents of scientific and technological workers. According to statistics released in the fourth quarter of 1981, our municipality as a whole has some 138,000 technical personnel engaged in the natural sciences. These competent persons were scattered on all fronts and in all spheres. 1) We have many talented persons studying in universities in the natural science and social science fields. 2) Enterprises under the national defense industrial office have many research institutes and factories and fairly strong scientific and technical forces. 3) There are many talented persons in academies, institutes, and design institutes under the ministries of the State Council. 4) Our municipality has more than 90 subordinate scientific research organs; however, they are not being developed in a balanced manner. Some have good foundations and have scored pronounced achievements in the past few years, while some newly established ones are short of researchers and are not efficiently managed. Strenuous efforts must be made to consolidate this contingent to enable it to give better play to its strength. 5) There are technical forces scattered within the production units. Fundamentally speaking, our socialist system is incomparably superior. We can mobilize the forces from all quarters to tackle problems and to carry out all kinds of scientific research and large-scale technical coordination. However, over a long period of time, we have experienced many corrupt practices in the managerial system, creating barriers between higher and lower levels and between different departments and regions. All departments work in their own way and have their own systems. As a result, these five contingents have become so uncoordinated that they block technical information between themselves. As to the relations between scientific research departments and production departments, there are dislocations and all kinds of contradictions existing between them. For instance, on one hand, our technical forces working on the forefront of production are very weak. Some factories have no technicians at all, hence the production situation is backward. Some factories have several technicians; however, they are not fit for their work. Among the 4,000-odd enterprises in the municipality, only a few have strong technical personnel suited to the needs of production and development. On the other hand, however, many talented persons in universities have not been entrusted with tasks. Generally, every research institute under the national defense enterprises has several hundred of high and medium-grade engineers and technicians, however, they do not have much to do. Another example is that many scientific research achievements have not been put into production rapidly to become productive forces. In the whole process from scientific research to production, we neither have forceful organizations nor material guarantees. There are two reasons for the slow transformation of scientific research achievements into productive forces: First, enterprises have failed to understand the importance of technical reserves and the development of new products. Second, enterprises have failed to implement the policies on adopting new technology and producing new products. Some of our municipality's methods to test new products are fairly good but not perfect. Some methods, in particular, are scattered among various research organs. All research units have their own way of testing products; however, they never make their methods known to the public. Therefore, the utilization rate of these methods is not high. Efforts are being made to organize the methods of all testing centers in the municipality. The contradictions I have mentioned above include waste in various aspects, the biggest of which is the waste of talented persons. At present, the most pressing and important issue is to properly manage and use scientific and technical contingents. We must adopt new methods and formulate new policies to promote the integration of science and technology and production, gear the methods and policies to the industrial economy of Tianjin Municipality, unify management, and rationally use these five contingents of scientific and technological workers.

These are the current principal tasks. To organize together the five technical forces mentioned above, and to enable them to have unified command, tasks, and objectives, we must carry out reforms and adopt some policies, measures, and economic levers to organize them to fight in coordination. According to experience we already have, we may adopt the following methods: A) Enterprises may carry out extensive technical cooperation with universities, and scientific research units. Over the past few years, Zhejiang, Qinghua, Tianjin, Nankai, and Xian Jiaotong Universities have transferred some 61 scientific research achievements to our municipality. Cooperation between the localities and universities and between enterprises and universities can also be carried out in various ways: 1) Transfer scientific research achievements with compensation. Entrust and cooperate with universities to conduct research on and to tackle problems; 2) invite technical specialists to serve as advisers in enterprises or in various trades; 3) sign long-term science and technology cooperative agreements and use some university departments and research institutes as technology development centers of companies and enterprises; and 4) have universities help train talented technical personnel for enterprises, open correspondence courses, part-time universities, and cooperate with the localities in expanding the enrollment of students. B) Military industrial enterprises must be closely integrated with local enterprises. Leading comrades of the central authorities recently called on the national defense industrial departments to go all out in conducting scientific research and production of products for civilian use after fulfilling their state-assigned weaponry research and production tasks. Judging from our municipality's situation, there are broad prospects for making military industrial departments serve the national economy -- help in conducting technical transformation and for shifting production techniques of military industrial enterprises to industrial departments which produce products for civilian use. C) On the basis of producing finished products, we must break barriers between different trades and departments and promote cooperation between research and production units. D) Organize experts and scientific and technical personnel from all spheres to tackle major technical problems. E) Readjust scientific and technological contingents in a guided and well-organized manner. Some science and technical personnel have not been placed in posts related to their field of study. They may be transferred to units that are short of personnel if they are willing to do so. On the basis of not changing their affiliation with units, scientific and technical personnel may be loaned to other units to undertake technical transformation tasks or research projects by contract. Some may be invited to serve as technical advisors in certain trades or enterprises to give guidance and service on a regular basis. They should be given a fixed amount of remuneration. F) Organize experts in different branches of learning to hold group consultations with enterprises and to comprehensively tackle technical and managerial problems in enterprises so as to integrate transformation with consolidation. G) Set up new product testing and information centers and organize all kinds of consultation services in the municipality. We must abolish all outdated and unsuitable managerial systems and adopt new methods to closely combine education, scientific research, and production. This is one of the reforms, and we are short of experience in this regard. All units must proceed from their own situation, give full play to their own technical expertise, and adopt one of the above-mentioned methods which best suits their own situation.

In his report, Chen Weida said that we must cater to both domestic and foreign markets, use domestic and foreign resources to transform the existing enterprises, and comprehensively improve our municipality's economic and technical levels in a step-by-step manner.

As a major port city, Tianjin must cater to domestic market and actively enter the international market, make use of domestic funds and resources, and boldly use foreign funds.

We must study the guiding ideology for technical progress in line with the strategic position of Tianjin Municipality, stipulate principle and measures, and make overall arrangements and plans in a planned and step-by-step way. Work on technical progress is complicated and it covers many spheres of work. At present, we should emphasize grasping technical transformation of outmoded enterprises. As far as the present situation is concerned, we should stress the transformation of medium-sized and small projects, because they yield quick returns with small investments and many of them may yield returns within the same year. In addition, the municipality has the power to approve all projects. Therefore, we may simplify procedures to greatly accelerate the speed of importing technology and carrying out technical transformation. In the coming 3 years, we must grasp this link well. Once this link is grasped well, we will gain initiative in all spheres of work. In order to grasp the technical transformation of the existing enterprises well, a top-priority task is to implement all 327 imported projects. Among these, 119 are continuations of projects started last year and 208 are new projects to be initiated this year. All units must mobilize themselves, attend to ideological work, and organize all kinds of technical workers to form a "field army" to fight a tough battle in completing these projects. We must choose the people and experts to take care of all projects that are ready to be carried out. To fulfill this task, we must emancipate thinking, adopt a scientific approach, and fear neither heavy tasks nor dangers. In addition, we must work carefully and prudently. Because we have received power and trust from the state, we must work very prudently and must not misuse our power and position. We welcome all people to bid on and to select the projects they like. Persons with real talents must be organized from all quarters to participate in this battle and to win. If we win this battle, we will gain experience from it. This will enable us to improve our technical equipment, management level, and economic benefits because next year we might have to undertake more than 300 projects. If we do not scale heights, we will have no opportunity to develop our economy. Our comrades from all fields must support and cooperate with each other and work with concerted efforts. No matter where they come from -- from national defense enterprises, enterprises under ministries of the State Council, or enterprises in the localities -- they must bear the whole situation in mind and join hands to make their work successful. Our municipality's technical progress and transformation work must be centered on the orientation and emphases set for developing our economy and must be carried out in a step-by-step manner. We must attach prime importance to the machinery and electronic industries and to install advanced equipment in various departments and trades. Through technical progress and transformation, the metallurgical industry may produce top-quality steel, specific steel, and alloy steel. Though these products are not mass-produced, they have many varieties. They are produced in small numbers but their output value is high. Our general principle is to produce high-grade, precision, and advanced products instead of goods of average quality. We should also call on the petrochemical and marine chemical industrial units to adopt advanced technology as soon as possible. The food industry must achieve greater progress in improving technology and must carry out research on foodstuffs such as food for children, pregnant women, old people, various sick people, and fat persons, and it has had good projects in this regard. We must also actively carry out work on technical progress and transformation centering on energy and water conservation. Our present communication facilities are very backward. Replacing backward communication equipment with modern equipment has become extremely necessary. From this, we can see that our Tianjin Municipality's work on technical progress and transformation is very arduous. All quarters must vigorously begin to improve the economic and technical levels of the municipality as a whole in a planned and step-by-step manner.

Chen Weida, at the end of this report, called on all spheres and all links to work with concerted efforts to promote and achieve technical progress.

Enterprises must change their method of producing old varieties of products that existed scores of years ago and conscientiously study plans and policies for developing products that suit the actual situation of each specific enterprise. Scientific and technical personnel must maintain close ties with experienced senior workers to carry out technical transformation with concerted efforts. The Trade Union Council has established a technical cooperative organization which is a very important force. This organization must map out unified plans to develop new products and must conduct technical research to create reserves.

The most important problem in the course of improving technology is the shortage of talented persons. Therefore, fostering talented persons has become our primary task. Through reforms, we must adopt all methods to foster a large number of talented persons at all levels. We must continue to eliminate the "leftist" ideological influence in treating intellectuals and actively help them to solve practical problems in their daily life and work. To properly improve the living conditions of intellectuals does not mean to give "special privileges to intellectuals" or to allow them "to become cocky." We must strive to help them study politics and professional skills and let more intellectual apply for party membership. In regard to those outstanding technical personnel with organizational and leadership ability who have emerged in the course of practice, including those who have become competent persons through self-education, efforts must be made to boldly promote them to leading posts at all levels. In order to facilitate technical progress and transformation, all relevant systems and policies must be reformed.

Also attending the municipal meeting of the leading comrades of industrial, scientific and technical workers, and of colleges and universities were responsible persons from the relevant departments and committees, from the municipal CPC Committee and government, from various industrial bureaus, relevant institutions of higher learning, and scientific research units, and from societies of natural sciences of the central authorities set up in Tianjin, totaling more than 400 persons.

During the meeting, comrades attending the meeting held enthusiastic group discussions.

BRIEFS

HEBEI MICROWAVE COMMUNICATIONS -- Shijiazhuang, 18 Apr (XINHUA) -- A microwave relay communications system was successfully test-operated on 18 April between Shijiazhuang City and Xinle County, Hebei Province. This modern communications system can be used to transmit telephone calls, facsimiles, telegrams, various data and color television. All pieces of equipment in this system were designed and made in China. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1620 GMT 18 Apr 83 OW]

HEBEI EDIBLE FUNGUS DEVELOPMENT -- Beijing, 27 Apr (XINHUA) -- An edible fungus development center combining scientific research and production has been set up in Shijiazhuang, according to the Ministry of Commerce. The Changcheng (Great Wall) Edible Fungus Technical Development Center, the first of its kind in China, was set up by the Supply and Marketing Cooperatives' Federation of Hebei Province with support from the Science and Technology Bureau of the Ministry of Commerce and the provincial government. Hebei Province, which exported some 1,000 tons of edible fungus last year, has rich resources for developing fungus production, the ministry said. Apart from wood, hay and maize stalks, as a cotton producing area, the province has developed fungus production using raw cotton seed husks as a culture medium. China produced 12,500 tons of edible fungus in 1982. Supply and marketing cooperatives in 23 provinces are planning to support peasants in developing the production of edible fungus in their provinces. [Beijing XINHUA in English 0802 GMT 27 Apr 83 OW]

HEILONGJIANG RIBAO ON RESISTING PARTY POLICIES

SK130749 Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 16 Apr 83

[Commentator's article: "It Must Never Be Permitted To Refuse To Implement"]

[Excerpt] The party's principles and policies are the yardstick by which to unify the thinking and action of the whole party. Whether the principles and policies are implemented decides either the prosperity and success or the decline and failure of our undertakings. We often say that it is necessary to act in unison politically with the party Central Committee. The basic requirement for acting in unison is to resolutely implement the party's principles and policies. For this reason, to act according to policies is a matter of extreme gravity. However, at present in some localities and departments, a phenomenon of "refusing to implement" the party's principles and policies and the correct directives of higher levels still exists in varying degrees. For example, some people who have a weak sense of policies and the legal system often judge right and wrong and decide to act or not by their own likes and dislikes. Some responsible persons of some units proceed from the situation of their own units and do whatever is in their interests and resist or procrastinate about whatever is detrimental to their interests. Most of our current problems, such as things which should have been done being left undone, things which should not have been done becoming rampant, and shortcomings and erroneous things which should have been overcome and corrected not being overcome and corrected, result from the "resistance" of some relevant leaders or responsible persons. A small number of people are even more abominable. In the small areas under their jurisdiction, they abuse power to line their pockets, conduct exchanges, or retaliate against others. To such people, what they say means "policies" and what they decide means "laws" and "being a county official is not better than having power." The reason why such people dare to run wild against the law is often related to their superiors, who have a weak sense of policies and impure work style and tolerate or shield them.

We are opening up our road of advance. The tasks in all fields are arduous and complicated. This requires that our party members and cadres, particularly comrades who shoulder leadership responsibility, enhance their sense of policies and discipline. We should conscientiously study and resolutely implement party policies and guide our words and deeds with the party's principles and policies. We should wage a resolute struggle against the phenomenon of resisting party policies and regulations and never allow its existence.

JILIN PEASANTS URGED TO CONFORM WITH TAX LAW

SK090560 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 8 May 83

[Text] Since the enforcement of the system of assigning farm output quotas to individual households on a responsibility basis, most peasants have consciously paid agricultural taxes and sold grain to the state in accordance with the law.

However, some individuals evaded the law and refused to pay agricultural taxes and sell grain to the state. This will prevent the sound development of agricultural reform and the comprehensive implementation of the agricultural production responsibility system and harm the interest of the state.

In line with the PRC's Constitution, citizens of the PRC should be duty bound to pay taxes to the state. The large number of commune members and people should consciously abide by the socialist legal system, pay taxes in line with the law, and carry out the duties of citizens.

QINGHAI'S MA WANLI SPEAKS AT REFORM MEETING

HK180859 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 May 83

[Summary] Yesterday afternoon Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee held a meeting attended by responsible comrades from organs directly subordinate to the provincial authorities and from some of the city enterprises and undertakings. On behalf of the provincial CPC Committee, Comrade Ma Wanli spoke about the progress of the structural reform of government organs and gave opinions regarding this work at the next stage. He also spoke about learning from Zhang Haidi. Zhao Haifeng presided over the meeting.

Ma Wanli said that the structural reform work had made considerable progress in all of the government organs with respect to revolutionization, becoming younger in average age, being better educated, and more professionally competent. The number of people working in the organs had been reduced, and a batch a middle-aged and young cadres had been promoted to leading positions at various levels. He put forward some opinions regarding the work at the next stage: The aim of carrying out structural reform is to raise the efficiency of our work, achieve greater economic results, and enhance labor productivity, and this should become the criterion in assessing the results of our work; we should adhere to the rules and disciplines regarding the reform work, which are set out by the central authorities, and responsibility should be affixed if there are any violations; we should grasp well the work of assigning cadre at the city and prefecture levels, do a good job in selecting capable cadres, and overcome the wrong concept of slighting knowledge or intellectuals.

Comrade Ma Wanli continued to talk about the question of learning from Zhang Haidi. He said that it is of great significance to unfold the activity of learning from Zhang Haidi because it has much to do with promoting spiritual civilization, facilitating a turn for the better in party work style and the general mood of society, and with training a new generation of persons with communist ideology, high aspirations, and a sense of morality and discipline. Therefore, great efforts should be made in developing the activities of learning from Comrade Zhang Haidi. Ma Wanli also spoke about the necessity of doing well the work of creating good surroundings for the education and nurture of children and teenagers.

SHAANXI RIBAO ON REFORMING NEWS COVERAGE

HK180829 Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 9 May 83 p 2

[Commentator's article: "No Time To Be Lost in Reforming News Coverage"]

[Text] The key to reforming newspapers lies in reforming news coverage. News must make up the main part of newspapers; items must be fresh, fast moving, and numerous. A newspaper is a news-paper; if it contains little or no news each day, and if this news does not move people, then it cannot be called a newspaper.

In order to print more news, it is vital that each piece be short. We demand that each item be around 300 characters long, which in turn requires that when the news is written, it must be repeatedly condensed. Some of our comrades have gotten into the habit of writing long news items, and there has evolved a whole set of stereotyped, prosaic, and stiff newspaper vocabulary, such that even if we are writing about something good, it often becomes submerged in a sea of words.

Reform means reform of the old habits and the creation of a new path. This requires every single correspondent and reporter to work hard to write news well; this is precisely what newspapers most need at present. It also represents the fervent wish of our editorial department. Let us all work together to do a good job of reforming news coverage.

XINJIANG URGES IMPROVED IDEOLOGY, POLITICAL WORK

HK160921 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 14 May 83

[Station commentary: "Further Strengthening and Improving Ideological and Political Work Among Workers and Staff"]

[Text] Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, ideological and political work among workers and staff in our region has achieved certain results. Political workers have done a great deal of useful work for setting things to rights and have played an important role. However, we should notice that the phenomena of paying no attention to, and not being good at, ideological and political work still extensively exist. In order to arouse the enthusiasm of workers of all nationalities, and to give full play to their role as the main force in the building of the four modernizations, further strengthening and improving ideological and political work among workers and staff is an urgent task.

To strengthen and improve ideological and political work among workers, it is necessary to further eliminate the long-standing influence of leftist ideology, strive to open a new way to handle political work in the new period, and effect a reform of contents, forms, and methods. It is necessary to use various lively forms to imbue the workers with communist ideology in a systematical way. At the same time, day-to-day ideological education and self-education among the masses should also be firmly grasped.

At present, young workers account for more than 60 percent of the working population in our region. Properly educating this group is important for the unity and stability of the enterprises and has a bearing on the success and failure of the modernization drive in our region. Party organizations at all levels must place the stress on their political work on educating and training the new generation of the working class. Young workers are comparatively better educated and they are apt to accept new and fresh things. These young people have a strong desire to see the prosperity of the nation. Therefore, political workers should look at them in an all-round way and should particularly see their positive side, show warm concern for them, and acquire good knowledge of their feelings so as to handle political work by having a definite goal in view.

Strengthening ideological and political work is not only a task for administrative organs and CYL organizations, but is also a duty for all sections of society. Party organizations at all levels should properly organize and coordinate the strength from all quarters and lead them to do a good job together in this field so as to make the ranks of workers in our region, who number 2 million people, a strong force which has high political quality and ideological consciousness and can master advanced science and technology, so they will play a more active role in socialist modernization.

I. 18 May 83

C H I N A
PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

U 1

ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE ON AIR HIJACKING INCIDENT

HK171109 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0750 GMT 16 May 83

[**"Commentary by Yi Quan: 'Righteous Persons' or 'Criminals'?" -- ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE headline]**

[Text] Beijing, 16 May (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- After the Chinese airliner No 296 was hijacked to South Korea by six armed gangsters such as Zhuo Changren, the Taiwan authorities have tried every conceivable means to intervene in the proper handling of the incident by the CAAC and the South Korean side, brazenly labeling the hijackers as "righteous persons," describing their hijacking atrocities as "an uprising," and expressing their readiness to welcome the gangsters to Taiwan. The Taiwan authorities have taken advantage of the incident to serve their own anticomunist purpose and their clumsy tricks are simply ridiculous.

Righteous persons must, of course, perform righteous deeds, but Zhuo Changren and his like are only criminals conducting evil activities openly.

Hijacking a passenger airliner is in itself a serious crime. All international laws on prevention of hijacking airliners, such as "The Hague Convention," "The Tokyo Convention," and "The Montreal Convention," all explicitly stipulate that the hijacking of an airliner by anyone, with any motives, should be considered a terrorist atrocity and must be severely punished. Otherwise, the safety of crew members and passengers cannot be assured and international civil aviation will be seriously damaged. By hijacking a passenger airliner, Zhuo Changren and the other gangsters have not only violated China's law, but also international law. It is absolutely outrageous that the Taiwan authorities have, in disregard of international law, called them "righteous persons" and prettified their criminal acfivities.

From the viewpoint of humanitarianism, hijacking atrocities are also unforgivable. Apart from the 6 gangsters, there were 90 passengers and 9 crew members on board Chinese airliner No 296, among them a 2-year-old child and 3 Japanese passengers. By hijacking the airliner, the gangsters seriously endangered the lives of all passengers. How can such gangsters be labeled as "righteous persons," and their atrocities be described as "an uprising?" Nowaday, there are many passenger airliners of various countries flying the blue sky every day and all passengers would be on the side of those who escaped with their lives from airliner No 296, and would hate gangsters like Zhuo Changren.

The six hijackers were previously criminal elements. Some of them committed the crime of practicing speculation and deception, some were hooligans and robbers and some were degenerates. Before hijacking the airliner, they were either being pursued by or been previously arrested by public security organizations. However, the Taiwan authorities have labeled the gangsters as "righteous persons," which pokes fun at themselves with their own words and deeds.

The Taiwan authorities have resorted to every conceivable means to fight communism and refuse peace talks. They have not only prettified the hijackers as "righteous persons," but have also attempted to recruit them to act as political propaganda. This is really a shame to the precious island, Taiwan, and all upright Taiwanese people will not agree with it.

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES SECURITY, DOMESTIC POLITICS

DW180609 Hamburg DER SPIEGEL in German 16 May 83 pp 161-169

[Interview with Taiwan President Chiang Ching-Kuo; name of interviewer, place and date not given]

[Text] SPIEGEL: Mr President: Some 4 years ago the United States broke off diplomatic relations with your country to improve its relations with the PRC. Do you feel betrayed by Washington, or do you consider the United States to still be your ally?

Chiang: After diplomatic relations were broken off, both countries nevertheless continued to cooperate, and contacts remained in such areas as defense, trade, and technology. That should not and will not change. The intensification of our relations with the United States remains the main task in our foreign policy.

The Republic of China [ROC] as well as the United States belong to the camp of free nations. Therefore, they are natural allies.

SPIEGEL: That sounds somewhat strange. The United States sides politically -- at least diplomatically -- with your most bitter adversary, and you still speak of the "natural alliance" between both countries.

Chiang: In view of the international communist threat the fate of the countries in the free world is without exception closely linked to the fate of the United States. That applied to Europe in postwar times and is still valid today. Therefore, it would be advantageous for both countries -- the ROC and the United States -- to stick together.

SPIEGEL: Without continuous support, above all, military assistance from the United States, Taiwan could hardly have survived the past 34 years.

Chiang: Support from the United States during all those years was indeed helpful. However, a country will be strong only if it develops autonomously and if it relies on its own capabilities. We would have also overcome our difficulties and crises without American help. However, we most likely would have had to pay a higher price.

SPIEGEL: You will perhaps have to pay a higher price very soon because the United States recently snubbed you a second time. President Reagan plainly refused to sell you the advanced fighter aircraft you are requesting. What will you do now?

Chiang: We have no reason to assume that the United States will not satisfy our defense needs. That was the case in the past and will be so in the future.

SPIEGEL: The fact remains, however, that the United States will not supply you with the weapons you want.

Chiang: The ROC is scientifically and technologically in a position to develop and produce very advanced weapons. In the past we have achieved a number of successes and, in general, we have made considerable progress.

SPIEGEL: With nuclear weapons as well?

Chiang: Yes, we have the capability to produce them, but we would never build nuclear weapons for use against our compatriots on the Chinese mainland.

SPIEGEL: Still, wouldn't you like to have nuclear weapons?

Chiang: We have always adhered to the stipulations of the nonproliferation treaty.

SPIEGEL: There is speculation that Taiwan has already developed its own atom bomb. There is also talk about secret cooperation between Taiwan and South Africa in this area.

Chiang: That is not true.

SPIEGEL: Mr President: Taiwan still has only one great aim -- the "regaining" of the Chinese mainland. However, that has been only a pipe dream for a long time. On the one side, we have tiny Taiwan; on the other, the enormous PRC with more than a billion inhabitants.

Chiang: China's future depends on the loyalty of the Chinese people as a whole to their state. Success or failure in regaining the mainland will be based on the common efforts of the free Chinese on Taiwan, the Chinese living overseas, and the people on the Chinese mainland. The sharp contrast from one side of the Taiwan Strait to the other -- progress on Taiwan and backwardness on the Chinese mainland -- demonstrates that the majority of the Chinese people already reject the Communist regime. The reestablishment of a free, democratic, and reunited China is, therefore, neither a dream nor an illusion.

SPIEGEL: How do you intend to achieve your aim?

Chiang: We maintain close contacts with anti-Communist organizations on the Chinese mainland. It is our main task today to make it clear to our compatriots there that free China really has implemented the ideal of Dr Sun Yat-Sen, the founder of the republic -- namely, political democracy, economic prosperity, and social justice. When we call for Chinese unification under these three principles, they will rise and achieve with us the democratic renovation of China.

SPIEGEL: A revolt by the people on the mainland has been predicted by your government for decades -- since 1949 when you had to flee to Taiwan. Isn't the probability of a revolt on the mainland becoming increasingly remote?

Chiang: You in the West should know that the opportunities for the people on the mainland to throw out their despotic rulers are not limited to an armed revolt. The most important thing for the people is to oppose the Chinese Communist regime. It is clear today that communism is a fiasco, and that the contempt of the people for communism has reached the necessary strength. That represents strong pressure. You can find evidence of this in the endless resistance against the despotic rule, in the attempts to hijack aircraft to flee to freedom, and in the widespread demands for democratic reform.

SPIEGEL: If that were really the situation in the PRC....

Chiang: It is. That pressure exists and is becoming increasingly stronger. In fact for more than 30 years, the Communist regime in China has been plagued by ever new revolts and internal power struggles. This shows how unstable the regime is and that it has never been accepted by the people.

SPIEGEL: The Beijing government recently made several offers for a peaceful reunification of China. What is more, Beijing even expressed the assurance that after Taiwan's reunification with the mainland, it could keep its current social, economic, and political systems. Wouldn't negotiations on this basis be in the interests of all Chinese?

Chiang: When the Chinese Communists make this offer their ultimate goal is the subjugation of Taiwan. This is not only unacceptable to the 18 million people in free China, it is met with disdain by the Chinese abroad and on the Chinese mainland, as well.

SPIEGEL: Does this mean that there are no negotiations with Beijing?

Chiang: Absolutely not. We held peace talks with the Chinese Communists several times prior to 1949 and we have bitter experiences from that. Therefore, we will no longer talk with them.

SPIEGEL: Some of your neighbors view with concern the possibility of military cooperation between Taipei and Seoul.

Chiang: Both the ROC and the Republic of Korea [ROK] are anticomunist. Therefore, we cooperate closely in many areas. Nevertheless, the two countries have not concluded a military alliance. They also have not conducted negotiations on military cooperation or the joint production of weapons.

SPIEGEL: Wouldn't you like to change the current situation?

Chiang: Close military cooperation between the ROC and the ROK would ensure stability and peace in East Asia. We would like to build up such relations. So far, however, the two countries do not have military relations.

SPIEGEL: We were told in Seoul that South Korea is very interested in joint military maneuvers with the ROC.

Chiang: Very well, but we know nothing about that.

SPIEGEL: In addition to Korea, Taiwan maintains particularly good relations with two other countries -- South Africa and Israel. Is this a defiant alliance of outcasts?

Chiang: The ROC and the Republic of South Africa have always been friends. Both are anticomunist, but we do not have even the slightest military relations.

SPIEGEL: It is said that Taiwanese weapons are being manufactured in South Africa. Therefore, you would probably call this "economic relations"....

Chiang: I just said that we do not have even the slightest military relations with the Republic of South Africa.

SPIEGEL: How about Israel?

Chiang: The ROC does not maintain diplomatic relations with Israel. We do not cooperate with them in the development or manufacturing of weapons.

SPIEGEL: To a certain extent, Taiwan's Armed Forces are equipped with Israeli weapons; Taiwan fighter aircraft built in the United States are armed with missiles of an Israeli type.

Chiang: That is absolutely not true. Yes, our troops are equipped with similar weapons, but these weapons were not manufactured in Israel.

SPIEGEL: You consider your country to be one of the "free nations," yet it has been under martial law for 34 years. In recent history martial law has not existed in any other state for such a long time. Will you lift martial law only after the mainland has been recaptured?

Chiang: In recent history, no free and democratic country has been threatened for such a long time by communism as the ROC. To prevent communist infiltration and subversion and thus guarantee national security, the ROC had no choice but to introduce "chieh-yen" in accordance with its Constitution. This is something you translate as martial law, but which actually means a "state of increased alert."

SPIEGEL: Many other countries are being threatened or feel themselves threatened by communists. However, they hardly counter the "communist threat" with martial law, and if they do, they do not maintain it for very long.

Chiang: In view of the threat by the Chinese Communists, this measure is inevitable. However, the area to which this martial law is applied is very small. Instead of restricting the people's freedom and prosperity, and instead of disturbing social stability and prosperity, and instead of disturbing social stability and prosperity, "chieh-yen" has actually safeguarded all this. Thus, the "increased alert" is something completely different from the military control people in the West associate with martial law.

SPIEGEL: Through democratization you could prove superiority over the Communists.

Chiang: In the ROC, the people have other opportunities to demonstrate their opinion. I agree with you that in public opinion there should be room for reasonable disputes, and frank and democratic disputes do in fact often take place in our country.

SPIEGEL: It is nevertheless still forbidden to establish new political parties. What is democratic about that?

Chiang: Over the past years, the people's participation in political life has become much greater. There are many avenues for political participation independent of forming or not forming new political parties.

SPIEGEL: Aren't political parties an indispensable part of a parliamentary democracy?

Chiang: The character of a democracy consists in the fact that by actively participating in politics, the people hold the government responsible for the people's prosperity and make it receptive to the people's wishes. Democracy has absolutely nothing to do with the number of political parties.

SPIEGEL: Not with the number, but there has to be some.

Chiang: The basic idea of parliamentary policy is to check the government and bring about changes in it. On all levels of our legislature, the independent deputies have so far completely fulfilled this task. The absence of new political parties has so far not impaired parliamentary work. However, no political party can preserve its advantage forever if it does not reflect public opinion.

SPIEGEL: The next generation of political leaders was born and has grown up on Taiwan. They were not forced to flee from the mainland. Will this mean a change of course with regard to Beijing?

Chiang: Despite their different education, their birthplace, and their age, our young leadership forces are all adhering to our nation's anticommunist policy and to the fight for the freedom, democracy, and prosperity of all Chinese people.

SPIEGEL: Working for the people's prosperity is not necessarily equivalent to anti-communism....

Chiang: Yes it is, because these two principles support each other. The young leadership forces have grown up on Taiwan, but they are aware of the tragedy that has been forced on the Chinese mainland by the Communists. They realize that Dr Sun Yat-Sen's three principles of the people are superior to everything else. Therefore, they will continue the historical and sacred mission of uniting China under these three principles of the people.

CNA REPORTS 'ANTI-COMMUNIST BASE' IN GUANGXI

OW130423 Taipei CNA in English 0257 GMT 13 May 83

[Text] Taipei, May 13 (CNA) -- Shihwantashan, the mountainous border area between Kwangtung and Kwangsi Provinces, has become an anti-Communist base on the Chinese mainland, an intelligence report from behind the bamboo curtain says. The report indicates that anti-Communist fighters over the past years have staged many armed offensives against neighboring provinces from Shihwantashan, causing serious problems for Communist authorities there. Communist armed forces have attacked the area many times, but they have failed to destroy the anti-communist guerilla bases there, the report notes.

Communist authorities in Kwangsi Province have now singled out the area as a restricted access area and stationed large numbers of garrison troops around it. They have even tried to isolate the area from the outside world by harassing its communications network, the report reveals. It further discloses that some of the guerrillas based at Shihwantashan are ex-servicemen under the Republic of China Government. They settled down in the mountainous area after the Chinese Communists took over the mainland. Over the past 30 years, they have survived Communist attacks and developed into a strong anti-Red force. In recent years, many persecuted youths across the mainland have fled to Shihwantashan to join the anti-Communist mission, the report said.

FOUR MILITARY CHIEFS ASSUME NEW POSTS

OW170441 Taipei CNA in English 0250 GMT 17 May 83

[Text] Taipei, May 16 (CNA) -- Four newly appointed military chiefs were sworn in and they assumed their posts Monday. They are Admiral Liu Ho-chien, commander-in-chief of the Navy; Admiral Tsou Chien, deputy chief of the General Staff; General Wang Sheng, director of the Department of Joint Operations and Training; and General Hsu Li-nung, director of the General Political Warfare Department. The oath-taking ceremonies were presided over by General Hau Pei-tsun, chief of the General Staff, at the naval headquarters for Admiral Liu, and at the Defense Ministry for the other three ranking officers. [sentence as received] Admiral Liu and General Hsu succeeded Admiral Tsou and General Wang respectively. In the ceremony at the naval headquarters, General Hau decorated Admiral Tsou with the Order of Cloud and Banner, third class, to cite his dedication to the nation's naval buildup during his tenure. He also expressed his confidence that Admiral Liu, with his ability and experience, will do great exploits for the nation.

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C H I N A
HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

W 1

WEN WEI PO REPORTS GUANGXI LEADERSHIP RESHUFFLE

HK171150 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 15 May 83 p 3

[Report: "Guangxi Leadership Shuffle Continues; Those Who Engaged in Factionalist Activities for a Long Time Are Removed"]

[Text] After a large number of people in authority, who had "seized power by rebellion," were thrown out of office determinedly by the new leading group in Guangxi in accordance with instructions from the CPC Central Committee and the demand of the masses, some major party and administrative departments also underwent a "major operation." Those people in last year's regional CPC Committee who engaged in factionalist activities for a long time, and those people about whom the masses had complained a lot, were "removed" or "transferred" from their posts by the regional leading group. At the same time, the new leading group appointed and promoted a number of cadres who are nonfactionalists and impartial.

Those people "removed" or "transferred" include: Liu Yisheng [0491 3015 3932], secretary general of the regional CPC Committee; Zhang Zhengzhen, head of the regional CPC Committee's Organization Department; Jiang Minghai [1203 6900 3189] and Wang Zhuanshun [3769 0278 5293], deputy heads of the regional CPC Committee's Organization Department; Wei Xiong [7279 7160], member of the regional CPC Committee's Discipline Inspection Committee; Xiao Han, principal of the regional CPC Committee's Party School (who was formerly the secretary of the CPC Committee of the autonomous region and does not hold any post in the new leading group); and Shi Qingsheng, head of the regional Public Security Department.

The newly appointed leading cadres include: He Zhi, as secretary general of the regional CPC Committee, who was formerly head of the planning commission, and secretary of the regional CPC Committee Organization Department; Huang Ying [7806 5391], as deputy secretary general of the regional CPC Committee, who was formerly deputy secretary general of the Sixth Regional People's Congress; Ou Jiwen, as head of the regional CPC Committee's Organization Department, who was formerly deputy head of the department and mayor of Liuzhou Municipality; Lou Ming [7482 2494], adviser of the regional People's Government, who was formerly vice chairman; Jiang Pingqiu [3068 1627 4428], secretary general of the regional People's Government, who was formerly head of the regional Import and Export Administration Committee, and secretary of the regional CPC Committee's Organization Department; Wang Quanyu [3769 0385 3768], head of the regional Public Security Department, who was formerly deputy head of the department; and Liu Yisheng [0491 3015 3932], who is transferred to the post of principal of the regional Party School.

WEN WEI PO INTERVIEWS CHINESE AMBASSADOR TO UK

HK180627 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 18 May 83 p 2

["Special interview" by Zeng Liyu: "An Interview With Chen Zhaoyuan -- New Chinese Ambassador to London"]

[Text] Going To Present Credentials To The Queen of England

At 1200 on 18 April, the new Chinese Ambassador to Britain Chen Zhaoyuan, who arrived in England early last month, went to Buckingham Palace to present his credentials to the queen of England, and took up his work officially.

Though the ambassador, now 65, is from Guangdong, he has the appearance of a northerner, with a strong and sturdy bearing. This week he received this reporter for an interview in the Chinese Embassy.

Right from his middle school years, Ambassador Chen studied in Beijing, and later entered the war. Ever since the founding of the PRC, he has worked in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. His wife is a northerner; he met her during the guerrilla war. She used to be an arts teacher, later transferring to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. They have two sons and a daughter, all now working in China.

At the request of this reporter, Ambassador Chen gave a brief outline of his past. In 1952 he worked as a counsellor in Sweden, later taking up a post in India. In 1971 he became ambassador to Burma, and when, in 1973, China and Spain established diplomatic relations, he became the first ambassador to Spain. In 1976, when China and India restored diplomatic relations to ambassadorial level, he became ambassador to India.

More Than 600 Chinese Students Studying in Britain

Ambassador Chen said: "I have only just arrived, so this is a period of familiarization for me. So far, I have met with personnel from relevant British institutions, the Society for Anglo-Chinese Understanding, and so on, so that we could make contact with each other and increase our understanding. Later, I hope to travel around some other big cities in Britain. This has three functions: First, it will increase my knowledge of Britain. Second, these cities all have large Chinese populations, and visiting them will strengthen my contacts with my countrymen. Third, our country is at present carrying out its four modernizations, relying on the one hand on policy, and on the other on knowledge. So we have sent a relatively large number of students over here to engage in research work. There are at present about 600 of them, and I do not expect that figure to drop next year. As I travel around, I hope to visit them and find out about their study and living conditions."

Sino-British Relations Must 'Look Ahead'

On the question of Sino-British relations, Ambassador Chen considered them to be generally good. He said: "As long as both sides work together, prospects for their relations will be even greater." He stressed that in this respect it was necessary to "look ahead." He also mentioned the British Oil Corporation's winning of a contract for the exploitation of the South China Sea oilfield, the visit to Britain some time ago by State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua, and so on. He said: "All of these things represent the reality of Sino-British relations, and from them it is easy to see that our country takes seriously the development of Sino-British relations."

In June there will be a general election in Britain. Would the existence of a different political party in power affect the development of Sino-British relations?

Ambassador Chen said: "I have had contact with the leaders of different political parties, and they all hope to see the development of Sino-British relations."

The Question of Hong Kong Can Be Resolved Through Negotiations

On the question of Hong Kong, Ambassador Chen said: "China has more than once explained clearly its stand and policy. China will recover sovereignty over Hong Kong, and will protect its prosperity and stability. As to some relevant problems, the Chinese and British sides are at present continuing to maintain contact, and the two sides can find methods for solving them through negotiations."

Ambassador Chen has spent many years abroad, and apart from speaking Mandarin and Cantonese, can also speak English. However, he said modestly: "Those who cannot speak English might say I spoke it well, but those who understand it would say I speak English very badly!"

Finally, Ambassador Chen said that since he was still in a period of familiarization, he could not talk about the specific aims of his work. He said: "I came full of hope. I believe the future will be good. I hope for even greater cooperation with friends from all circles in Britain, so that together we can develop Sino-British relations."

SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST ON SOVEREIGNTY QUESTION

HK180358 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 18 May 83 pp 1, 12

[Excerpts] Britain has written to the Chinese prime minister, Mr Zhao Ziyang, saying it would not object to China's entering negotiations on Hong Kong's future with the attitude of claiming sovereignty over the territory, it is claimed.

This was reported by the HONG KONG ECONOMIC JOURNAL in a front page article suggesting that "preparatory talks" would begin before next month's British general elections and the Sixth Chinese National People's Congress.

The British letter was written by the Foreign and Commonwealth Office more than a month ago, the newspaper said.

It stressed that China should not set any precondition to the talks.

But the letter went on to say that Britain would not object to opening the negotiations with China adopting an attitude that it has sovereignty over Hong Kong.

The question of sovereignty could be an item on the agenda.

Analysts and observers yesterday showed great interest over the publication of the report -- particularly in relation to the process leading up to what the newspaper claimed to be preparatory meetings.

But there was one point that did not quite add up, one observer said.

If there was such a letter and if it was addressed to Mr Zhao, it seemed strange that it should have come from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office [FCO].

"I should imagine that if the letter were to be addressed to the prime minister of one country, it should have come from a government official of equal status," the observer said.

As a result of the letter, the ECONOMIC JOURNAL said in its weekend article, China had expressed its willingness to begin preparations for talks.

There will be a series of such meetings. The first will discuss the venue and time of the negotiations proper. It will also work out the number of officials taking part in the negotiations and who they should be.

The second meeting will be for both sides to provide their respective positions as to how best maintain prosperity and stability in Hong Kong.

The ECONOMIC JOURNAL also published a government comment on a MING PAO EVENING NEWS report claiming that the report was an "inaccurate representation of the state of talks or the British position."

The report, which was also carried in the current edition of WIDE ANGLE -- claimed that Britain was no longer insisting on sovereignty as disclosed by an FCO officer.

The Government comment was that no statement had been made by any FCO officials or officials of any British Government department.

-- Meanwhile, the incumbent first director of Hong Kong branch of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY, Mr Wang Kuang, will be leaving Hong Kong either later this month or early next month after a five year tour of duty in Hong Kong.

Mr Wang's departure confirms an earlier SCM POST report of his returning to Beijing though one leftwing magazine claimed only last week that he would stay here as an adviser.

Mr Wang will be succeeded by the former governor of Jiangsu, Mr Xu Jiatun, who is also a member of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party. Mr Xu takes over the post officially on June 1.

He is not likely to arrive in Hong Kong on that day but is expected to come here after the conclusion of the Sixth National People's Congress in the latter part of next month.

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DATE FILMED

May 20, 1983

